

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 168.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM, 189, Strand.

On Thursday Evening next (to-morrow), February 1, 1849, Sir HENRY BISHOP, Prof. Mus. Oxon., Conductor of her Majesty's Concerts of Ancient Music, will deliver his LAST LECTURE ON THE PROGRESS OF SECULAR MUSIC IN ENGLAND during the SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, with Vocal Illustrations by

The Misses WILLIAMS,
Mr. ALFRED NOVELLO, Mr. T. WILLIAMS,
Mr. BARNBY.

To commence at Eight o'clock.

Admission to Lectures:—Members free, on producing their Tickets, with the privilege of obtaining Tickets for their friends at One Shilling each. Non-Subscribers, Two Shillings.

Books of the words may be obtained of the Secretary.
P. BERLYN, Secretary.

189, Strand, January 31st, 1849.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL,
For the reception of Children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.
Instituted 1758. Incorporated 1848.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION
WILL TAKE PLACE IN APRIL. Candidates are eligible between 7 and 11 years of age, if in good health. Forms of application may be had at the Offices of the Corporation daily between ten and four, where donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Offices, 19, Gresham-street,
Jan. 29, 1849.

JOSEPH SOUL,
Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION

It is requested that all correspondence with this Board be, for the present, addressed to Mr. WILLIAM RUTT, No. 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

S. MORLEY, Treasurer.

London, January 24, 1849.

COMPANION DURING THE COMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—Now ready, a new edition.—THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK for 1849 (Price 6d.) abounds in valuable and authentic statistics, showing the necessity for retrenchment and reform, and has received the cordial approbation of Mr. Hume and other gentlemen of high standing, as well as of upwards of twenty organs of the public press.

London: ATYLOTT and JONES, Manchester: A. HEYWOOD, EDINBURGH: MUIRHEAD, Nicolson-street. Glasgow: J. RATHWAY. And may be had of any Bookseller.

PROPOSED PRIZE ESSAYS ON INFIDELITY, BY WORKING MEN.

THE Southern Division of the British Organization, in connexion with the Evangelical Alliance, having had the subject of INFIDELITY assigned to them by the Conference for Investigation; and a sum of money having been liberally placed at their disposal to promote that object;—It was Resolved, at a meeting of the Committee, held on Wednesday, January 24th:—

"That a PRIZE OF TWENTY POUNDS be offered for the best Essay, and another PRIZE OF FIFTEEN POUNDS for the second best Essay, on the Principles and Operations of INFIDELITY among the Working Classes. THE COMPETITION TO BE LIMITED TO PERSONS OF THOSE CLASSES. The Essays to be about 80 octavo pages of ordinary letter-press, and to be sent in for Adjudication not later than the 1st August next. The Copyright of the successful Essays to be the property of the Council."

Further particulars will be hereafter announced. Communications on the subject to be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. W. BRYAN, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London.

THE SOCIAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A PRIZE of FIFTY POUNDS is hereby offered for the best ESSAY on the above subject. The work will be expected to contain a brief, but comprehensive, statement of the present condition of the people, and the great importance of its being improved and elevated. It is required, also, that it should fairly and candidly discuss the adaptation or deficiency of the means now employed for that purpose, and propose a well-digested scheme of remedial measures; such measures to have especial reference to the Temperance Movement—Ragged Schools—Educational and Mechanics' Institutions—the Press—and the best means of bringing Religious Influence to bear more immediately and directly on the bulk of the population.

The ESSAY must be written in a terse, lucid, and comprehensive style. In order that it may be widely circulated, its length should not exceed 150 pages of Bourgeois, Demy Octavo; and its price, when published, should not exceed ONE SHILLING.

The Manuscripts to be sent in on or before May 1st, 1849, addressed to JOHN SNOW, 35, Paternoster-row. The Manuscripts must be signed with some peculiar initial, with a sealed note containing the real name and address of the writer; such note not to be opened till the determination of the Adjudicators is known.

The Adjudicators are the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, A.M., of Bath; EDWARD MIALI, Esq.; and EDWARD SWAINE, Esq.

AN ASSISTANT WANTED in the WHOLESALE and RETAIL HOSIERY and HABERDASHERY TRADE.

Address, stating terms, reference, &c., to GEORGE VICCARS, 88, Queen-street, Hull.

Also, a respectable Youth as an Apprentice.

LAURENCE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

COMMERCIAL and FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE, 30, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER (late SMITH'S). The above House is within five minutes' walk of the London and Birmingham and the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Station. The House has been thoroughly refitted and beautified, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of Commercial Gentlemen and Families who may honour us with their patronage.

Excellent Private Sitting Rooms, and every attention paid to the comfort and cleanliness of the Bed Rooms.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE with MODERATE PREMIUMS. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh: 14, St. Andrew's-square.
London: 12, Moorgate-street, Bank.

The Scottish Provident Institution is the only Office which combines the advantages of Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums. The Premiums are, at early and middle ages, about 20 per cent. below those of most other Mutual Offices, and in some instances 25 per cent. lower.

This Society, being mutual, is free from the necessity of a nominal, or the burden of a real capital. Thus, dividends, and similar charges on the funds, are avoided.

The first septennial valuation, in December, 1845, afforded most satisfactory results, which are detailed in the published report.

The peculiar and leading advantages of this Office may be thus briefly stated:—

PREMIUMS 20 or 25 PER CENT. LOWER than in most other similar Offices, at early and middle ages. Thus, the Premium of the Equitable, at age 30 for £1,000, would, at once, in this Office, assure £1,287; which is obviously equivalent to a present bonus of £287, exclusive of prospective profits.

Premiums may be wholly paid in one sum, or in 7, 14, or 21 annual payments. The 21 years' scale little exceeds that of most similar Offices for the whole of life.

Exemption from entry charges, &c.
Liberal provisions for Members wishing to discontinue their payments; the Society being thus bound by its Deed of Constitution.

PROFITS all assigned to the assured, on a principle peculiar to this Office, and which is at once equitable, secure, and especially beneficial to good lives. The surplus is reserved entire for those Members who survive the period at which their premiums, with accumulated interest, amount to the sums assured, to be thereafter divided according to the values of their several policies. It is evident that much larger profits may thus accrue to the participants than by the usual system of other Offices, even though their premiums are considerably higher.

More detailed illustrations of the effects of this principle may be obtained at the Offices.

SPECIMENS OF PREMIUMS TO ASSURE £100 FOR WHOLE LIFE AND FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

(These Rates include a prospective share in the whole profits of the Institution.)

Age	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.	Age	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years only.
25	£1 18 0	£2 10 8	36	£2 8 2	£3 0 11
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	37	2 9 8	3 2 2
27	1 19 2	2 11 11	38	2 11 3	3 3 6
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	39	2 12 11	3 4 10
29	2 0 8	2 13 8	40	2 14 9	3 6 4
30	2 1 6	2 14 6	41	2 16 8	3 7 10
31	2 2 6	2 15 5	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
32	2 3 5	2 16 4	43	3 0 11	3 11 1
33	2 4 6	2 17 5	44	3 3 3	3 13 10
34	2 5 7	2 18 6	45	3 5 9	3 14 9
35	2 6 10	2 19 8			

All necessary information and forms may be obtained on application at the principal Offices in Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, and Manchester, or from any of the Provincial Agents.

WILMER OWEN HARRIS,

Office, No. 12, Moorgate-street. Secretary for London.

COALS.

COCKERELL and Co. (late Beard and Co.) quote from the Coal Exchange Registry, (published by authority of the Corporation), that during the last year (1848), 3,418,340 tons of coals were brought into London, and out of this large quantity little more than one-fifth, viz., 734,355 tons were best coals; from whence the inference is clear, and the fact undeniable, that although the great majority of consumers order best coals, very few families obtain them. C. and Co. continue to deal ONLY IN BEST COAL; viz.—Stewart's, Hetton's, Lambton's, Haswell's, and Hartlepool, to which their trade has been confined for the last fifteen years. Present cash price, 23s. per ton. Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars.

DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE.

ON introducing this extraordinary and highly-important invention it will be necessary, in the first instance, to point out the evils and imperfections arising from all other principles of roasting and preparing coffee at present in use.

Coffee is almost universally roasted in an iron cylinder, which is turned by hand or steam power over a coke fire. The coffee is let in and out of the cylinder by means of a slide, which is the whole length of the cylinder, and which it is next to impossible to render perfectly air-tight; the consequence of this defect is, that the sulphureous and noxious fumes of the coke penetrate into the cylinder and mingle with the coffee. We will suppose, however, the cylinder containing the coffee to be placed over the fire, which is then covered in, cylinder and all, and the process of roasting to be commencing. The first evidence of this fact is the vegetable vapour which is given off by the coffee, and which vapour is more or less impregnated with gallic and malic acids, which acids, acting upon the iron, form galates and malates with that metal. The heat continues, the vapour is condensed, and forms a most noxious fluid, which is mingling with the coffee, and by the increasing heat is again vaporized, and is assisted in its destroying work by one of the most powerful acids known; namely, by the pyroligneous acid, which is now beginning to be given off by the coffee most freely. This vicious acid continues forming with the iron the acetate thereof, and imparting the same to the coffee, which receives, in addition, a sulphureous flavour from the coke. It should be observed, that so astonishingly great is the quantity of pyroligneous acid formed, that many ounces may be collected from the roasting of a single hundred weight of the berry. The action of the pyroligneous acid upon either iron or copper cylinders is well known; with the former a compound is formed which, if not decidedly injurious to health, gives to the berry a most acrid and disagreeable flavour; whilst with the latter, the result is verdigris.

Again, by the usual roasting process, which is nothing more nor less than a species of destructive distillation, what possible

chance has the aroma of this valuable berry of being properly developed? Supposing, for one moment, that it were properly developed, it is well known to be exceedingly volatile, and would quickly escape through the crevices in the slide of the cylinder; whilst the vegetable vapour, being exceedingly sluggish, and containing the vicious and noxious acids, would remain behind, giving to the coffee that cankerous, acrid, and metallic taste, that renders the infusions of this otherwise most valuable and wholesome berry a beverage avoided by the delicate, and highly injurious to the health of many who consume it.

For guarding against all these evils, and for doing away with all these long-complained-of imperfections, her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant to Dakin and Co. her Royal Letters Patent.

The plan on which "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee" is roasted and prepared is as follows:—The iron cylinder is altogether done away with, and the coffee is never, under any circumstances, allowed to come in contact with iron. A SILVER cylinder is substituted, and the heat is obtained by means of the atmospheric air passed over hot plates, by which plan, as neither the fire, nor the fumes thereof, are in any way allowed to be in contact with the cylinder, the evils arising from the sulphureous vapours of the coke mingling with the coffee are entirely avoided. The Silver cylinder is so constructed, that through apertures made for the purpose, the vegetable vapour which contains the vicious acids from the coffee, is allowed to escape; whilst the apertures being closeable at pleasure, are immediately closed as soon as this, the first part of the process of roasting, is accomplished. The Silver cylinder then becomes air-tight, and the aroma, which otherwise would escape, is condensed on the berry, which thereby contains all its valued and inherent excellence. The Coffee, after being sufficiently roasted in a Silver cylinder, and after being cooled down in a Silver cooler, is ready for purchasers who buy their coffee whole; whilst the coffee that is supplied ground is pulverized between powerful stones, and for better preservation from the atmosphere is recommended to purchasers packed in glass bottles, containing two pounds each, which are corked down air-tight, and sealed with the Royal Arms.

DAKIN and Co. will have great pleasure in showing many testimonials which they have received from the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and gentlemen of the faculty, as to the beneficial effects and advantages of "Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee." The following certificate of Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, and Mr. Arthur Aikin, the great authorities on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and the sanitary question, will, however, no doubt be deemed conclusive:—

"We hereby certify that we have chemically examined four varieties of coffee, namely, best Mocha, Jamaica, very Fine and Good Plantation (Ceylon) Coffee, both in the raw state, and as prepared and roasted by the patent process of Messrs. Dakin. We have likewise chemically examined samples of the same varieties of coffee, roasted at the same time in the usual way, and the result of this examination is, that in delicacy of flavour, colour, and as an article of diet, the coffee prepared by Messrs. Dakin's process is, in our judgment, superior to that prepared in the ordinary way.

"We have also examined the apparatus used by Messrs. Dakin for roasting coffee, and we find that all the surfaces with which the coffee comes in contact during this process are of silver. We find, also, that great care is taken so to regulate the degree of heat and the mode of its application as to render necessary a longer time and lower temperature to effect the roasting, whereby all risk of charring the berry or of producing empyreumatic oil is prevented, the separation of acid vapour is more gradual and complete, and a larger portion of aroma is retained than occurs in the usual methods of coffee roasting.

"The process of Messrs. Dakin appears to us, therefore, in a chemical view, better adapted than any yet suggested for procuring roasted coffee in a pure and whole form.

"ARTHUR AIKIN,

"ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F.R.S.

Lecturers on Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

"Chemical Laboratory, Guy's Hospital, Aug. 9, 1849."

PRICE CURRENT OF "DAKIN'S ROYAL PATENT COFFEE."

In addition to the following, DAKIN and Co. have the best Coffees procurable from Demerara, Dominica, Malabar, Sumatra, Java, Padang, St. Domingo, Batavia, Havannah, Brazil, Bahia, Cuba, La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c.

	Per lb.
	s. d. s. d.
Common Coffee.....	0 9 to 0 11
Ceylon..... Good quality.....	1 0 to 1 2
Fine Plantation.....	1 4 to 1 6
Berblce Fine to finest.....	0 10 to 1 4
Jamaica Good to fine	0 11 to 1 4
Very fine to finest	1 6 to 1 10
Costa Rica... A strong and good Coffee	1 2 to 1 6
Mocha..... Choice old to finest aged	1 5 to 1 10

SELECTED SORTS—Whole or ground.

Common Coffee.....	0 10
Very good and strong	1 2
Very strong and full flavoured.....	1 4
Rich and fine flavoured Coffee	1 6
Particularly choice Coffee	1 8

The above are also supplied in 2lb. bottles, which bottles are charged 3d. each, and the same is allowed for them when returned.

The following sorts are supplied in sealed bottles, containing two pounds each, and no charge is made for the bottles:—

	s. d.
Two pounds of good sound Coffee, in a sealed bottle.....	2 6
Two pounds of strong and fine flavoured Coffee, in a sealed bottle	3 0
Two pounds of very choice and excellent Coffee, in a sealed bottle	3 6
Two pounds of the finest old mountain Coffee, mellow in ripeness and richness of flavour, in a sealed bottle	4 0

DAKIN and COMPANY, Patentees, NUMBER ONE, ST PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

Gentlemen of science, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to inspect the machinery and apparatus employed in the roasting, &c., of Dakin's Royal Patent Coffee, and to view the whole in action, and Coffee constantly roasting, &c., at the warehouses of Dakin and Co., in Shoemaker-row—within a stone's throw of Number One, where an assistant is in waiting to accompany visitors to the warehouses, and to explain the whole of the ROYAL PATENT PROCESS for roasting and preparing coffee.

GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
4, HORSE-SHOE-COURT, LUDGATE-HILL.

MIAL AND COCKSHAW beg to inform their Friends and the Public that, having an extensive assortment of type, both for Book-work and Jobbing, they are prepared to execute all descriptions of Printing, with every attention to neatness and despatch, and on very moderate terms.

Estimates for printing Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c., furnished on the shortest notice, and every facility afforded for carrying them through the press.

Engraving, Stereotyping, and Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, executed in the first style and on moderate terms.

PATENT LIQUID GLUE DEPOT, 75, HIGH HOLBORN
Opposite the George and Blue Boar.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE great success—from the known excellence—of **ROBINSON'S PATENT LIQUID GLUE**, has given rise to several spurious imitations. Be particular to ask for "Robinson's Patent Liquid Glue," which has stood the test of time, having been in constant use for the last ten years.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"One of the most useful articles that can be possessed, is to be found in Robinson's Patent Liquid Glue; it is invaluable to all."—*Saturday*, Nov. 4.

"With the Patent Liquid Glue you may unite permanently severed glass, or china, or wood, or cast iron, or even stone or marble."—*Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*, Nov. 11.

Price 1s. Cans, containing six bottles, sent free to any part of the kingdom for 6s., by money order or postage stamps, to Robinson and Co., 75, High Holborn.

Mr. W. HOBDELL, 2, Astley's-row, Lower-road, Islington, Agent.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of **JOSEPH LOADER'S** Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles pertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Office-seats, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegance of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of House-keeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0	0ea. to 1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	.. 3 15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2 11 0	.. 2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	.. 5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	.. 5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4 0 0	.. 4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round	6 6	.. 7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6	.. 3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0	.. 2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0	.. 15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0	.. 2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0	.. 5 0
Chiffoniers, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0	.. 17 6
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6	.. 17 6

Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all orders may be addressed in full.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—the same movements, in silver cases, at £9 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—**S. S. BENSON** begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

THE NICOLL, REGENT-STREET AND CORNHILL.

THE NICOLL.—This is the trade mark and distinctive title given to a Patented Paletot, or Outer Coat, which, though used as a warm winter covering, can at the same time be converted into a light Walking Paletot, by simply detaching a wadded interlining, and which can be again as easily attached at the pleasure of the wearer, who in both cases will maintain an unaltered and most gentlemanly appearance.

The material corresponds in durability and excellence with that of the celebrated Registered Paletot (6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65) of Llama cloth. The Patentees of the Nicoll being the Proprietors and sole originators of both garments, the same moderate prices existing in each, and they continue to be honoured with the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and all others distinguished in rank and fashion, the Court, the Pulpit, and the Bar.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS will perceive great convenience in its Pocket Protector, which effectually preserves from loss the railway ticket, loose cash, &c., besides a peculiar comfort for night travelling, which must be seen and worn to be appreciated. There are Agents for the sale of the above patented articles of dress in all the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, keeping an assortment ready for inspection. But any gentleman reading where there is no agent can promptly receive the Nicoll, &c., by enclosing (accompanied by a money order) the number of inches, or two pieces of string, describing his measurement around the chest and waist, to **Mr. A. and D. NICOLL**, 114, 116, 120, Regent-street, and 23, Cornhill, London.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES is

WILLIAM PARKINS'S, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 25, OXFORD-STREET (nearly opposite Soho-square), LONDON.

WRITING PAPERS and ENVELOPES are articles of vast consumption, and all parties who write are interested in knowing where to purchase them to advantage. Being PRACTICAL MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, and receiving all papers in large quantities in their rough unfinished state, direct from the mill, and cutting, pressing, and packing them on our own premises, enables us to give better articles, and charge lower prices than other stationers, few of whom are manufacturers. That parties who live at a distance may have the benefit of our system of business, we have arranged a list of prices, with a number to each sort of paper, &c. (which are scaled up in quarter-ream packets, and can be had at the same price as at per ream.)

Also, a SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY, containing upwards of THIRTY different sorts of Paper and Envelopes, each marked in pencil with a number corresponding with one in an accompanying List, by which arrangement all orders can be given and executed with facility. Price 6d., or sent free by post on receipt of twelve stamps.

As the prices are unusually low, "credit cannot be given," but where the order exceeds £2, a discount of one shilling in the pound is allowed, or the carriage paid to the country if a remittance is sent with the order.

NEUBER'S IMPROVED LIQUID GLUE

is impervious to damp or heat, without smell, and equal, if not superior in strength, to any other Glue. It is used as a cement for wood, stone, marble, ivory, glass, china and earthenware, plaster models, for every description of fancy work, and for household purposes. It may be used at a moment's notice, and requires no preparation. Price, dark, 8s.; pale, 10s. per gallon; and in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.

NEUBER'S IMPROVED WATER VARNISH is without smell, perfectly washable, produces an elegant and durable polish, and requires no preparation of size. Price, full body, 10s.; flat, 8s. per gallon; and in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.

Sold wholesale and retail by Messrs. NEUBER and WATKINS, Varnish and Japan Manufacturers, 4, Endell-street, Broad-street, Holborn, where samples may be obtained, or forwarded free on receipt of twelve postage stamps. Retail Warehouse, 78, Long-acre, two doors from Drury-lane.

N.B.—Respectable local agents are required for the sale of these articles in the provinces.

PATENT DESSICATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the PATENT DESSICATING COMPANY (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington,
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.
"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

PALETOT EMPORIUM, 37, POULTRY.

T. PARKINS (from Messrs. H. I. and D. Nicoll's, Regent-street) offers the PALETOT, at the reduced price of Thirty-six Shillings; and the Double-Mill'd Substance, at the reduced price of £2 12s. 6d. Every kind of overcoat kept in stock in Albert Capes and Chesterfields.

Black Dress Coats...£2 7 6 } Made from Saxony West of Do. Frock do., lined } England Cloth, patent finish, with silk... 2 15 0 } and fast colours.

Also, the new Coat, the OXONIAN, in black and other colours, at the moderate price of Thirty-five Shillings. This is one of the most graceful garments yet introduced, and is much preferred by many to the Dress Coat.

SAXONY DOUBLE-MILLED BLACK TROUSERS, Twenty-five Shillings, and **FANCY TROUSERS** and **WAIST-COATS** in great variety, of the newest designs, cut on scientific principles, and an excellent fit guaranteed.

The "PALETOT EMPORIUM" is the only establishment yet opened giving the quality, style, and workmanship of the best west-end tailors, at prices so moderate that all purchasers see they have good value for their money. The low prices of fine Continental and Australian Wools, with other circumstances, offer facilities for carrying out this arrangement which will be so strictly adhered to as to satisfy the most particular customer.—Paletot Emporium, 37, Poultry, near the Bank.

N.B.—Catalogues of prices sent free, per post, upon application.

FAMILY DENTISTS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE importance of early attention to the TEETH can hardly be overrated. An incredible amount of discomfort, not to say suffering, may be prevented by submitting the TEETH of CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS to periodical inspection by competent Dentists. The too common practice of confiding to charlatans and empirics (who are in many instances journeymen jewellers) the treatment of the Teeth cannot but prove disastrous in the extreme, particularly where surgical skill is necessary, and has entailed a great amount of misery in after life. This may always be prevented by employing a properly educated and experienced practical DENTIST to examine, at short intervals, the state of the growing TEETH; this desideratum may be most satisfactorily obtained by applying to **J. BEAVERS and CO.**, who will undertake the responsibility at a fixed amount per annum.

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ESTABLISHED 1730.

COCOA is a nut, which, besides farinaceous

substance, contains a bland oil. The oil in this nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by **JAMES EPPS**, homoeopathic chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
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Rosewood couch to match, with cabriole front, spring stuffing	4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 6
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	3 12 6
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Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2 2s to 10 10 0
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RICHARD A. C. LOADER.

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS, PRICE TEN GUINEAS.

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS, which has now become so celebrated, consists of twelve pair of zinc and silver plates, and a most complete regulating apparatus, with wire, handles, &c. The whole is contained in a neat mahogany box, about two feet long, one foot high, and one foot broad; and when in action it is an ornament to any drawing-room, and is, in short, perfection itself. From the weakest to the strongest power there are fifteen gradations, the use of which is described in Mr. Halse's sixth and seventh letters on Medical Galvanism, to which he begs to call the reader's attention. The extraordinary cures he has made by means of Galvanism have astonished the whole medical world, that he is now justly patronized by the highest of the medical profession; and, although it may not be believed, it is still, nevertheless, a fact, and well known to his numerous patients, that he has generally one or two gentlemen of the medical profession under him as patients. To galvanize between forty and fifty patients a day, as Mr. Halse and his assistants are in the habit of doing, it is absolutely necessary that the galvanic apparatus should be brought to the height of perfection; and such, he flatters himself, he has accomplished, as the undermentioned testimonials will prove.

The apparatus is constructed on so simple a principle, that the most unscientific will not have the least difficulty in using it, as the fullest instructions are given how to use it, and also medical advice how to apply it, by the patient minutely describing his complaint. Therefore patients in the country need not go to the expense of a journey to London, as they can galvanize themselves by means of this apparatus, at their own residences, and with perfect safety, as the power can be regulated so accurately that an infant may be galvanized with it, without even causing it to cry; and in a moment the power of it can be so increased that the most powerful man would not like to receive its influence a second time. The most timid need not be afraid of using it, as the power of it is entirely under command.

The following are a few extracts from the Press, in addition to those previously inserted:—

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—From the *Westeyan*.—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know until very recently that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection, that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the smallest machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it."

HAISE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the *Magazine of Science* for April:—"We are continually in receipt of letters from medical men, inquiring the best form of Galvanic Apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible, for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now, in the small machines which are usually sold, it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism, that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing, although the shock may be very powerful; for the human body is an imperfect conductor, and it requires a series of plates to enforce the current through an imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner that even an infant may be galvanized by it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others."

GALVANISM.—The application of Galvanism as a medical agent appears to be all the rage in the metropolis. Its professors have played the very deuce with the Cold-water Doctors, for the Medical Galvanists pretend to accomplish fully as much as the Hydropathists; and, as the cold-water treatment is, without doubt, a very disagreeable one, whilst the galvanic treatment has nothing disagreeable about it, patients now generally resort to the latter. Mr. W. H. Halse may be considered the leader in this new branch of medical science, for whoever heard of galvanic rings, galvanic bracelets, garters, bands, &c., before he made galvanism so popular? If galvanism be as powerful a remedial agent as it is pretended to be, the thanks of the invalid public are due to Mr. Halse, and to him alone, for it; for without his extraordinary improvements in the galvanic apparatus, the application of galvanism would be worse than useless. That Mr. Halse ranks high as a Medical Galvanist is evident from the fact that the most eminent physicians of the metropolis invariably recommend their patients to him, where they think galvanism will be of service.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM gratuitously, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 23 Brunswick-square, London.

THE Nonconformist.

'THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.'

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 168.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS, AND CONCLUSION.

WITH the present number we purpose closing our correspondence and editorial remarks on the subject which, for some time past, has occupied a prominent place in the columns of the *Nonconformist*—namely, the temper of the working classes of Great Britain to existing religious institutions. It is too clear, we think, that the great bulk of this large and important section of society have, as we elsewhere expressed it, "little faith, and less interest," in Christianity, as embodied in our churches, whether Established or Dissenting. We have attempted to account for this result—with what measure of success we must leave to the judgment of our readers. If the causes we have assigned are really operative in impeding the success of revealed truth amongst the sons of toil, our exposition of them will suggest the remedies of most promise to meet the case. We shall not, therefore, weary our readers by going over again the ground we have already traversed. But before we conclude our observations, we are anxious to submit two or three practical suggestions of a general character, neither touched upon, nor implied, in foregoing articles.

We have a strong conviction, that the masses are not now to be won to Christianity by any direct presentation of its claims. We do not doubt, indeed, that truth is as powerful now as ever it was, or will be, or that the beneficial change we desire in the views, feelings, and habits of working men, can be effected by no instrumentality but that of Divine truth. But the present problem is, how to secure an access for truth into minds, every avenue to which is barred by prejudice. "Faith," we are told on the highest authority, "cometh by hearing"—but when men refuse to hear, influenced by suspicion and dislike of those "sent," our first efforts must be directed to a removal of distrust and enmity. In the present case, Christianity, through the medium of those who profess and represent it, must make good its claim upon the sympathies of working men, by exhibiting disinterested sympathy towards them. A common ground of good-will being once cleared, the truth of God may be sown with a certain prospect of a rich harvest. To this special work we earnestly invite prompt, united, and systematic effort, confident as we are, that whatever immediate sacrifices it may demand, the undertaking is one in which exertion will carry its recompense in its own hands.

The working men may be approached by those interested in winning them to religion, in several ways, of which we select as the most open, and the most likely to conduct to happy results, those which we now proceed to indicate.

1. We may get at them, and gradually secure their good-will, by means of the *press*. But, in order to this, we must go to work very differently from what we have done. Cheap periodical literature is exercising a most potent influence

upon the character of the working classes—it is in our power to turn that influence to good account. We have amongst us wealth enough, talent enough, opportunity of combination enough, and inducement enough, to supply the reading market of the masses, with cheaper, better, more wholesome, and more popular works, than any which now come within their reach. Let but the enterprise be entered upon with spirit, and carried out with large and liberal views, and with sound common sense, and we have no hesitation in venturing a prediction, that it would speedily effect a complete revolution in the character of the penny literature of the times. We do not, indeed, anticipate success for any publication directly religious, much less denominational. But we are convinced that the mental cravings of our industrious myriads, and their intellectual tastes, may be met and satisfied by periodicals, fully as interesting to them as any of those which they now purchase with avidity, and yet scrupulously free from deleterious matter. A sufficient capital, a remunerative employment of competent talent, a wise superintendence, and a liberal scale of trade arrangements, might send forth every week a stream of innocent entertainment, interesting information, and well-timed instruction, at which our working men would drink with a relish. Such a periodical, recognising without stint the poor man's political rights, sympathizing with him in his woes, guiding him with a kindly voice in the management of his affairs, and honestly aiming at the diffusion of a cheerful smile over his family circle, might look reverently towards Christianity without obtruding it upon his prejudices, and might gradually undermine antipathies which it might be useless to assail. We do not believe that, taking the working class as a whole, they deliberately prefer garbage. The truth is, we have never fairly attempted to set before them, in equal quantities, and at as low a price, wholesome intellectual food, as others have unwholesome—or, where the experiment has been made, it has been wanting in that most important element, adaptation to taste.

Here, then, we think, is a noble sphere for Christian enterprise. We are at a loss to impress our readers with the sense we entertain of its vast importance. If the correspondence and editorial papers which have appeared in this journal, under the head of "The Working Classes and Religious Institutions," shall ultimately conduce, as we fondly hope they may, to some serious project for supplying "the millions" with cheap, innoxious, but popular family literature, rivalling in attractions that which now monopolizes the market, and yet harmonizing in spirit with all the truths and principles of Christianity—friendly, but not patronizing—homely, but not coarse—full of entertainment, but free from all taint of licentiousness or infidelity—a smiling, cheerful, intelligent, welcome resource of the working man, his wife, and children—we shall look back upon the day upon which we determined upon devoting a portion of our space to the discussion of this subject with glowing thankfulness. And we do hope, we might almost say believe, that some such enterprise, British Christianity, if only as some compensation for past neglect, will start at once, and carry out with indomitable perseverance.

2. We may enlist the sympathies of working men by evincing a ready and wise solicitude for their worldly comfort. Almsgiving is, perhaps, the laziest and least effective mode of doing this. True benevolence may be far less obtrusive, but it should be far more thoughtful and pains-taking. Christian men who have, or can make, opportunity for doing good, should be foremost in scheming, in supporting, and, where needful, in superintending plans for helping the poor to help themselves, and for putting within their reach a larger share of this world's enjoyments. But all that they do in this direction must be done in the spirit of a broad and comprehensive faith—a faith which can trust to future returns in favour of Christianity, without clogging their philanthropy with exacting and sectarian conditions. Reading clubs, mutual improvement classes, benefit societies, and all

those varieties of method by which combination skilfully arranged, and prudently watched, may increase the facilities of the poor, add to their pleasures, or relieve them of anxieties, afford ample scope for the sympathizing energies of men laying claim to both means and godliness. When once the heart of religious society is alive to the privations of working men, ingenuity will soon strike out methods of alleviating them—and this, too, without trenching upon their independence. It is certain that our labourers may be lodged in comfort at an expense no greater than what they now pay for miserable and insufficient habitations. It is probable that they might be protected from the innumerable impositions practised upon their helplessness by trading cupidity, without interfering with the laws of wholesome competition. Christian benevolence might project many self-sustaining schemes, for saving to the hard-working millions the large portion of their earnings drained from them by those who take heartless advantage of their necessities. But, then, this can only be done by local associations, and local superintendence, having such things for their objects, and willing to risk something in the attainment of them. If one half the skill displayed by religious professors in getting money for themselves were employed in aiding the poor in their arduous struggles, Christianity, instead of being treated with suspicion, would be hailed as the poor man's best friend.

3. The working classes might be improved and softened by more frequent and confiding intercourse with them. They are as sheep without a shepherd—uncared for, abandoned, left, without an effort to save them, to prowling demagogues, and lecturers on infidelity. Why are they never invited to discuss with the middle classes their political differences? Why do none mingle with them in their Sunday assemblies, and meet the overweening dogmatism of smattering, or the graver allegations of clever, lecturers, with calm, candid, persuasive refutation? We have known this to be done often enough to convince us that it may generally be done, not only without giving offence, but with surprisingly useful results. That our churches—and, especially, the well-educated members of them—have left the working men to become the prey of shallow sophistry and impudent assumption, speaks little to their credit. We seem to have forgotten that, to meet working men to advantage, we must meet them on their own ground, and "overcome evil with good."

Our space warns us to conclude. Let us seize the occasion to return our hearty thanks to our numerous correspondents, working men and others, who have favoured us with their communications. Had our limits permitted, we had ample materials in our possession, for doubling the quantity of matter inserted, without injuring the average of its quality. We have been compelled to put aside many letters which we wished to publish. Reviewing the whole, whilst we must confess that much has been said in which we cannot concur, we gladly admit that more has been said which deserves being pondered. The ability, and the general spirit which have characterised the correspondence of the working men, will not, we are sure, lower their claims in the estimation of our readers. We rejoice in having given them the opportunity of speaking freely—and we now take leave of them, and of the subject they were invited to discuss, with a fervent hope that they, as well as Christianity, will derive some advantage from this friendly interchange of opinions.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

STOKE-NEWINGTON.

A lecture on the Separation of Church and State was delivered in the Manor-rooms of this village, on Wednesday last, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A.

The Rev. John Jefferson, minister of Abney Chapel, took the chair, and was supported by J. Vautin, Esq., of the Bank of England; W. Hunt, Esq., of Upper Clapton; R. H. Cooke, Esq.; J. A.

Thomas, and B. Dixon, Esqs.; and other friends resident in the neighbourhood.

The chairman, in a few brief remarks, introduced the lecturer, who was cordially received, and listened to throughout with the most marked attention. Mr. Kingsley commenced by reading and enforcing the fundamental principle of the Anti-state-church Association, and proceeded to show, with much clearness and force, the manifold evils resulting from the unholy alliance of the Church with the State. He gave utterance to some weighty considerations, tending to show that the interests and liberties of Episcopalians, no less than those of Dissenters, were involved in the great question, and which ought to induce the former especially to give the movement their assistance. He instanced the bondage of the Establishment with reference to its forms of prayer, its creeds, the appointment of its dignitaries, and the election of its pastors. His reference to the "Hampden affair" brought out, in a strong light, the awful profanity and falsehood of that wretched farce, and the utter hopelessness of anticipating relief from any reforms which come short of an entire separation. His quotations from the various Acts of Parliament were exceedingly well timed, and produced their full impression on the audience: he showed the entire failure of the Establishment to attain, much less secure, its boasted uniformity either of doctrine or practice. He instanced the case of Mr. Gorham and the Bishop of Exeter, with the appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He exposed the utter fallacy of the argument in favour of the Establishment drawn from the theory of the State conscience. This State conscience, as it is called, had done strange things in its time; it had professed to embrace the religion of peace, and it had required the functionaries of that religion to bless the instruments of war, to consecrate the banners of the battle-field, and encourage man in the wholesale slaughter of his unoffending fellow-man. Approaching the question of the contemplated endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, he pointed to some of the enormities that had been practised in the name of religion by the Establishment of that country; the enormous wealth, which had been accumulated by some of her bishops, wealth, too, wrung from the extreme poverty of poor Paddy, not exempting his "pigs and tates." The lecturer clearly proved that this pet measure of modern statesmen would do nothing to conciliate the people of Ireland, or tend in any way to ameliorate their social condition. In fact, that it was not so intended, as was manifest from the extracts he gave from the *Quarterly Review*. It was but a scheme to supply a Popish buttress to a Protestant establishment, and to render the priesthood of the former, in common with that of the latter, alike subservient to the government of the day. The lecturer appealed to his hearers to support an association which was equally opposed to existing, as well as all contemplated, endowments of any form or forms of religious worship and instruction, and sat down amidst the applause of a numerous and respectable auditory.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley was moved by James Vautin, Esq., seconded by B. Dixon, Esq., and carried unanimously, the meeting standing up to testify the cordial adoption of the same.

The place of meeting was formerly the Independent chapel (the lease of which was granted by Lord Abney) the scene of the occasional labours of him who wrote—

"That consciences and souls were made
To be the Lord's alone."

It was remarked, that while every denomination in the neighbourhood, including Churchmen (with the parish-clerk) was fairly represented in the meeting, that of the Society of Friends supplied but a solitary female, notwithstanding they have a large meeting-house in the neighbourhood, and there are upwards of twenty-five families rate-payers in the parish. The Friends here seem to have lost the spirit of their forefathers, and prefer the friendships of the Church, which annually despoils them of their goods, rather than the conscientious Dissenters, who have laboured hard in this locality to remove the power of the oppressor. There are some noble exceptions it is true, but they are very few and far between. This being the first attempt publicly to advocate Anti-state-church principles, it was anticipated that the Society of Friends would have been forward to bear their testimony against this crying evil; but in this we were sadly disappointed; yet the interest excited by Mr. Kingsley's lecture will not be lost; and it may yet turn out that the work will be done by others, from whose present professions little or nothing could be expected, while those who should have been first, shall be last, if not altogether put aside as hindrances to victory.

TOTTENHAM.—Mr. Kingsley delivered a lucid and instructive lecture on Monday evening, Jan. 22nd, to a numerous and attentive auditory of between 300 and 400 persons, at the Lecture-hall, Tottenham. The lecturer commenced by laying down the fundamental principle of the Anti-state-church Association, proving that the object of the Association was not sectarian, but purely national. He next alluded to the state of slavery to which the Church of England had been reduced by the State, and insisted that while a connexion existed which was so strongly cemented by money, the Church could never be free to exercise the functions properly devolving upon it. He next went into the sources from which Church property had been originally derived, and proved by precedent the right of Parliament to divert that property to any other use which it might see proper. In conclusion, he briefly touched on the present state of the Irish endowed Protestant Church, and demonstrated its insufficiency to the purpose for which it was established. He pressed on the attention of the audience the question

of the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, insisting that the consideration of this subject could no longer be deferred in the public mind. After inviting persons to join the Association on its fundamental principle, the lecturer concluded, and the auditory retired, apparently well pleased. A spirit of inquiry has been excited, both among Churchmen and Dissenters, which gives promise of a more decisive fruit than merely a few transient observations.

RICHMOND, SURREY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23rd, this town was visited by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., presided. The influence of the Evangelical Church party, combined with the high aristocratic interests, which are mighty here, caused considerable fears that an audience could not be obtained. However, at the time appointed, the friends of the movement were delighted at finding the Lecture-hall, which had been engaged for the occasion, and which is capable of holding nearly 400 persons, crowded to excess! The talented lecturer was frequently and vehemently applauded, whilst stating the objects sought by the Society, and exposing the evils resulting from the connexion of the Church with the State. There being a considerable number of Roman Catholics present, Mr. Kingsley dwelt, at some length, on the Roman Catholic clergy endowment question. This portion of the lecture elicited the attention and applause of the Roman Catholics present, who constantly exclaimed, "We never will—never, with consent," referring to the Catholic clergy receiving State-pay. The only person who presumed in any way to interfere with the harmony of the meeting, was a china-shop keeper, who is a sidesman, or deputy churchwarden of the parish, but his opposition was perfectly harmless, and only called for a renewed burst of applause from the audience. The whole affair passed off with the greatest *éclat*, and has caused a considerable sensation in the town, from the fact of nothing of the kind having taken place here before. Certain persons in the town will, doubtless, take offence at the proceedings, but the promoters of the meeting repudiate those ideas of Christian charity which, whilst they embrace you as a brother, at the same time extract, by compulsion, payments for the support of their own pet system of Christianity. A vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley for his eloquent lecture, was proposed by Mr. G. Friend Whiteley, surgeon, of this town, and seconded by Mr. Sargood, of Isleworth, and carried unanimously, amidst much cheering. Mr. Sargood observed, whilst seconding the motion, that he felt peculiar interest in the proceedings of the meeting, from the circumstance of there being a distress warrant levied on his goods and chattels, for non-payment of church-rates! It should be added that a large number of Churchmen, and above a dozen of the students from the Wesleyan College, were present.

RUGBY.—(From a Correspondent.)—At last the ice is broken, and the great principles of religious liberty are fairly before the public in this place. On Friday evening last Mr. Kingsley delivered a lecture on the objects of the Anti-state-church Association, in the large room of the Lawrence Sheriff's Arms Inn, to an audience of between 400 and 500 persons, the room being so crowded that many went away who could not get in. The Rev. H. Angus occupied the chair; and the Revs. G. Miall, J. Jones, and Haddy, were also present. The lecturer, after stating clearly the principles upon which the Association came before the public, proceeded to show the degrading and slavish position of the Church itself, the total inability of its members to perform the duties devolving on them as a spiritual organization, and then, in a very forcible manner, brought to light the mighty influence which "State pay" had in reference to this question. The lecture having closed, amidst the plaudits of the whole company, Mr. Tait, the proprietor of the *Rugby Advertiser*, came forward to reply to the lecturer. A more miserable attempt to defend State-Churchism was never witnessed; he, however, served our purpose exceedingly well. Mr. Kingsley replied, giving him what he was worth, and then let him go, amidst the laughter of the audience. Mr. J. Alcott then made his appearance. I understand he has for some time been under the tutelage of the Rev. T. Page, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, with reference to this very subject; and, if such is the case, both tutor and pupil were alike disgraced. Several questions were afterwards asked by other parties, and answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. The Rev. J. Jones then moved a resolution, approving of the principles enunciated by the lecturer, and forming a committee for carrying out the objects of the Association. This was seconded by the Rev. G. Miall, of Ullesthorpe, and carried *nem. con.* A vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley was also unanimously adopted, accompanied by three cheers; and thus closed, in many respects, one of the most important meetings ever held under the auspices of the Anti-state-church Association. The meeting occupied four hours, and that without the least appearance of fatigue on the part of the audience. When we consider the High Church influence exercised by about thirty resident clergy, with their male and female agents, and that this was perhaps the first time in the history of Rugby that the great principles of religious liberty were fully and publicly proclaimed, we are lost in wonder that a triumph so signal and complete should have repaid the few bold hearts who determined upon holding the meeting. That the truth would ultimately triumph there could have been no doubt, but we were not prepared for so enthusiastic a response to the views of the lecturer; there seemed a spirit germinating within that burst forth in loud and joyous shouts, telling how well

Mr. Kingsley proclaimed their feelings. "When will he come again?" "When shall we have another lecture?" are questions everywhere asked. We hope that it will be as soon as practicable.

ROMFORD.—On Friday, the 26th instant, a meeting in furtherance of the designs of the Anti-state-church Association was held at Romford, in the White Hart Assembly-room. No such meeting had been held at Romford, and much curiosity was manifested. The chairman, Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., addressed the meeting in an effective speech. The resolutions were supported by the Revs. J. Morison, jun., and Thomas Joseph, of Upminster; and by the deputation from London, viz., the Rev. W. Leask, and Mr. J. C. Williams; whose speeches were telling, and proved most acceptable to an audience composed of Churchmen, Dissenters, Catholics, Jews, &c. The attendance was numerous and respectable. It has been ascertained that many who came to the meeting only because curiosity was a little in excess of prejudice, went away "desiring to hear again concerning this matter." Mixed as the audience was, all were pleased, many delighted, and none offended. The meeting was eminently successful.

STIRLING.—(From a Correspondent.)—On Thursday, the 4th January, the Stirling Anti-state-church Association held their annual meeting. Without going beyond the bounds of truth, we may safely affirm that this was one of the best and most numerously attended meetings which have taken place here since the formation of this society. It was held in the Corn Exchange, one of the largest places in any provincial town in Scotland, where farmers on the Market-day "most do congregate," and was fitted up with seats and a platform for the occasion. The Association had the honour of having as chairman the Rev. Dr. McKerrow, of Bridge of Teith, the historian of the "Secession Church," and author of the prize essay on the "Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church," who delivered an admirable and appropriate address, in which he stated his reasons for appearing for the first time in giving his countenance and assistance in agitating for the separation of the Church and State. The deputation of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, consisting of the Rev. James Robertson, Portsburgh, and James M'Laren, Esq., Edinburgh, was also present, who very efficiently and ably advocated the cause of Dissenters, and stated the grounds on which the contemplated endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland ought to be opposed, not by the "No-Popery cry," but by doing away with the civil establishments of religion altogether. And the presence of J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P. for the Stirling district of burghs, who kindly consented to be present and take part in the proceedings, which is rather a rare occurrence in Scotland, contributed not a little to keep up the interest of the meeting. His subject was, that the pensioning of the priests by the State was not calculated to pacify Ireland, but was apparently designed to uphold one of the greatest grievances under which that unhappy country laboured—the *Irish Protestant Episcopal Establishment*. The Rev. Messrs. Steedman, Blair, Russell, and Smith, of Bannockburn, and others, took part in the proceedings of the evening, and a memorial, embodying the resolutions passed at the public meeting, was unanimously agreed to, to be forwarded to the First Lord of the Treasury, and subscribed by the Chairman.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—This evening a public meeting is to be held in the British School, Kingsland, and on Wednesday, the 7th, a meeting takes place in Sion Chapel, Whitechapel, the largest place of meeting to be found in the East of London. Further meetings are contemplated at Highgate, Mortimer-street, and Tottenham. Mr. Kingsley has just left town for a lengthened tour in the provinces. Last night he was to address a public meeting of the electors of Leominster, where, from the interest which the announcement has excited, a large audience would no doubt be gathered together. The Executive Committee are, we hear, preparing to visit several most important districts. Meetings are to be held within a few weeks at Bristol and Cheltenham. Lancashire and Yorkshire are to be visited as soon as the arrangements can be made; and a tour in Scotland is also projected for the early part of April. Mr. Vincent having engaged to visit some of the principal towns.

AN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING IN A CHURCH, ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.

We reported the proceedings of a vestry-meeting, held about two months since, "To receive a communication from the fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, relative to a claim on behalf of the rectory to certain payments on houses, in lieu of tithes, &c., and to consider a proposal to be made thereon." At this meeting a committee was appointed, consisting half of Churchmen, and half of Dissenters, to investigate these claims, and report to another vestry respecting them. On Thursday last, the 26th inst., this committee presented their report. The meeting to receive it was held in the parish church, the attendance being very numerous. Mr. William Hems occupied the chair. The Report consisted exclusively of the facts of the case, in reference to the ancient rights of the rector, as brought to light by the investigations of the Committee, without any summing up of evidence, or expression of opinion. This course was taken in order to secure a document which should be of authority to all parties, on appeal, in future proceedings. The Committee were enabled, also, to lay before the vestry the bill which the College have prepared to introduce into Parliament. Its provisions and character will be

gathered from the resolutions of the vestry. After the reading of the Report, George Ofor, Esq., moved, and the Rev. W. H. Black seconded, the following:—

That, upon consideration of the bill which the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College propose to lay before Parliament, for the purpose of extinguishing certain rights of the rector of this parish, and of substituting and levying an annual rate, or rent charge, in lieu thereof, and particularly of charging the sum of £1,000 per annum on the poor-rates of this parish, and applying the same for the benefit of the said rector, and of the ministers of the several districts of this parish; and upon consideration of the facts now reported by the Committee appointed in and by the vestry, holden on the 23rd of November last; this vestry is of opinion that the said bill is in itself unnecessary and improper, would be unjust and vexatious in its operation, and ought to be opposed by the parishioners to the utmost of their power, for the following reasons.

Eight reasons are appended, but, as our space is limited, we shall omit five, which are of a legal character, and applicable only to the circumstances of the particular case. The remaining three, which are of more general interest, are as follows:—"Because the district churches in this parish were built upon the full understanding that they should never be chargeable to the parishioners at large, the churchwardens of one of them having the power of letting the seats for the maintenance of the incumbent, and the other being erected expressly for the use and benefit of the poor, and therefore the proposal to charge the poor-rates with £250 per annum for those churches would be a breach of common faith, and would put an end to all confidence in the integrity of the clergy. Because, to create a charge of £1,000 per annum, in lieu of the smaller amount to which the rector is by ancient custom entitled, or, indeed, to create any charge over all the houses in this parish, whether occupied by rich or poor, by Churchmen or Dissenters, for such a purpose, would be a violation of every principle of justice, a dangerous innovation upon existing rights, and exceedingly oppressive to the numerous poor families residing in the parish. Lastly, because to charge the maintenance of the clergy upon the poor-rates, would not only be most degrading to those gentlemen, but would have the injurious effect of rendering those rates, which are now cheerfully paid, liable to the conscientious scruples of such ratepayers as are opposed to the forced maintenance of the clergy in any shape, and would, therefore, throw difficulties in the way of the collection of the poor-rates."

An amendment to this resolution was then moved by one of the Church party, to the effect simply, that the "consideration of the subject be adjourned to a future day, to afford opportunity to the parishioners severally to peruse the documents presented by the committee;" but as the meeting was not disposed to acknowledge the deplorable ignorance on the matters in question, which the gentleman who seconded this proposition confessed to; and as, beside, the College, notwithstanding remonstrance, has declared its purpose to press the bill, without delay, in Parliament, the amendment was rejected, and the original motion carried by a very large majority. Other resolutions, appointing a committee to oppose the bill, and committing to their care the report, and documents accompanying it, for publication, if thought desirable; for the preparation and presentation of petitions, &c., were then carried. After which, in order that the most serious ground of opposition to the bill should not be omitted, and that, by condemning the principle on which it is framed, all attempts of the kind, whatever form they might take, should be condemned in anticipation, the following concluding resolution was moved by Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, and seconded by Mr. Powell:—

That, in addition to the reasons stated in a former resolution for resisting the proposed bill, this vestry is of opinion that religion should be upheld by free-will offerings only; the spirit and precepts of the gospel alike condemning the exercise of force for its propagation and maintenance.

This also was carried by a large majority, and the vestry adjourned.

We should be happy to indulge the hope that the rector would lay to heart the rebuff he has thus met with, and would take into his serious regard the principle commended to his notice by his parishioners, in his own church, as the only scriptural mode of supporting the services of religion. But we cannot anticipate that the bill will be abandoned. It will, however, be met with the same vigour and promptitude in all its stages which have already procured its public reprobation by the vestry. The committee appointed to oppose it have commenced their labours, and propose at once to publish the report, with all the cases in the law-courts which have helped to determine the rector's rights. This will be placed in the hands of members of both Houses of Parliament. A parliamentary agent will probably be appointed to conduct the opposition in the committee and the House. Out of doors, too, silence will not be kept. We believe that the Anti-state-church Association intend to hold a meeting in the parish shortly; and thus, though the opponents of the bill should fail in their immediate object, the good seed of the word being scattered, we may hope at a future day to gather the fruits of this agitation.

CHURCH-RATES.—**SUDBURY.**—Several of the members of the Society of Friends, and one or two Dissenters, have, for several years past, not only stood out determinedly against the payment of these rates, but, at the risk of excessive distraint, have compelled the sale of their goods by public auction. The publicity thus given to the obnoxious tax has been anything but pleasing to the "powers that be," magistrates and churchwardens; and this year, one of the Dissenters having declined further conflict, it would appear they have indulged the notion that it only required an extra amount of pecuniary loss to make the rest withdraw from the agitation of the

question altogether. We trust, however, our Sudbury friends are made of sterner stuff, and that their firm adherence to principle, in the face of this persecution, will be rewarded by their brother Dissenters coming forward to support them in this battle for the right. Public opinion would be roused effectually by a dozen respectable householders risking the terrors of a distraint. Churchmen themselves are beginning to feel ashamed of having their place of worship supported by forced contributions from those who never avail themselves of its shelter. From Mr. John Mays, for 19s. 10½d., leather boots and shoes to the amount of £9 0s. 6d. Mr. E. Wright, 208 lbs. loaf sugar, value £5, for a rate of £1 19s. 6½d. Mr. Ilkley, druggist, £6 15s. (after goods to the amount of double the rates and expenses were taken, the officer seized upon the scales and weights of the shop, and carried them away); rate, £1 19s. 6d. Mr. S. Brown, 42 dozen of candles. Mr. J. Wright, bookseller, a glass case, filled with Bibles and Prayer-books, value £25, for a rate of £3 12s. The constable employed appeared to be very stupid, if not under the influence of liquor; and why he should take the place of the regular officer, except to carry out the plan of excessive distraints upon the parties, remains a question which we must leave his employers to answer.—(From a Correspondent).

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.—Some of the opponents of State endowments of religion had projected the holding of a public meeting this week, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to oppose the extension of such payments to the Irish Roman Catholics; but finding that others considered it would be premature while there was no proposal actually before the public, the demonstration has been deferred.

A NEW CHAPTER OF THE "POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY."—State-churchmen seem to be fast losing their wits, as witness the raving folly of the following from the "Notices to Correspondents," in a recent number of the "Church and State Gazette":—

Will "A Christian Democrat" give us his name in confidence? We should like to look upon such an animal. A Christian Patriot we can understand; but a Christian Democrat is a contradiction in terms. A patriot guides the people for the universal good—a democrat rules them only for selfish purposes: generally the heir of nothing, he covets all other men's possessions; born in sin, he lives an infidel and dies a demon: he hates everything above him, Heaven inclusive; and, though he probably defies and, perhaps, denies God, yet he trembles at death and dreads annihilation. We really should like to receive a visit from "A Christian Democrat," if it were only to endeavour to make him a Christian by converting him into a loyal patriot.

One thing is very clear: these loyal Churchmen, though monopolists of piety, have but little of the charity that "thinketh no evil."

THE BURIAL QUESTION IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.—Our readers are aware, that three highly important matters connected with civil rights and religious equality, have for some time engaged public attention in India: the law of property as affecting native converts to Christianity, the state of the marriage-law, and the burial question; this last originating in the conduct of some of the Anglican priests, who have unfortunately been sent out to play their ecclesiastical pranks in that country. We are happy to learn, that this question has now been pretty well set at rest. The Bengal *Hurkaru*, of the 7th ult., contains the pithy announcement, that "the indecent burial-ground monopoly has, at last, been done away with." The subject, we are happy to find, is under the consideration of Government; and some measures relating both to the marriage-law and the property-law in India, will at all events be brought before Parliament early in the ensuing session.—*Patriot*.

THE LADY HEWLEY CHARITY.—The following are the terms of the compromise, as arranged by the counsel of the litigating parties in the Court of Chancery:—The decree, as altered at the request of the defendants, and with the consent of the Attorney-General, proposed to reverse the decree of the Vice-Chancellor, and "declared that under the words poor and godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel, all poor and orthodox ministers of Dissenting congregations in England and Wales within the protection of the Act of Toleration, of 1 William and Mary, of any of the three denominations, that is to say, Independents or Congregationalists, Presbyterian, and Baptist, are eligible to the benefit of the charity created by the deeds of 1704 and 1707, a primary and chief respect being given to York, Yorkshire, and the other northern counties in England; similar clauses as to widows; preaching of the Gospel in poor places, exhibitions for educating young men for the ministry, poor and godly persons and poor people to be placed in the hospital, viz., members of the aforesaid congregations." The decree also discharged John Clapham and Thomas Lonsdale from the trust; and on the proposal of the relators, with the consent of the defendants and of the Attorney-General, appointed John Remington Mills, one of the body of Dissenters called Independents, and Samuel Morton Peto, one of the body of Dissenters called Baptists, to be trustees in their room. These are what are called grand trustees. The decree also ordered Dr. Benjamin Godwin, a Baptist, and two other persons, a Presbyterian and an Independent, to be appointed sub-trustees in the room of Ralph Thomson and Fair; and Dr. Henry Brown, an Independent, is appointed a sub-trustee in the room of Mr. Bowden, an Independent, who wishes to retire. The decree further declares, that, for the time to come, there shall be seven grand trustees or managers, and seven sub-trustees, whereof in each class three shall be Inde-

pendents, three Presbyterians, and one Baptist; and that every grand trustee or sub-trustee who, in time to come, shall be elected in the room or in the vacancy of an Independent grand trustee or manager, or sub-trustee, shall be elected by the surviving or continuing grand trustees or managers. Similar directions were given with respect to the election of Presbyterian trustees, and on the vacancy of a Baptist trustee, he is to be elected by the surviving and continuing Independent and Presbyterian trustees. The costs of all parties, as between solicitor and client, to be paid out of the funds in Court; and it was finally ordered, that the sum of £312 0s. 1d., cash in Court, being the January dividend on the sum of £21,425 3s. 3d. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General, to the credit of the cause of the Attorney-General v. Shore, be paid to the trustees; and also, that the dividends on the residue of the said sum of Consols, after payment of the costs, as aforesaid, be from time to time paid by the Accountant-General to the said trustees of the charity, for the purposes thereof.

GEDDINGTON, NEAR KETTERING.—A poor man, fond of such employment, some time ago opened an evening school in this village. That his neighbours thought well of his fitness to teach, and were willing to pay the cost (2d. and 3d. weekly), of having their children instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, was proved by the result. Twenty-one scholars, every one of whom was at work during the day, attended the school in the evening. A man must be corrupted into a clergyman ere he would dare to interfere authoritatively with this village school. As there are certain indications of lunacy, which prove to all who witness them the existence of lunacy, so is there a certain class of impertinent and cruel meannesses, which at once prove that he who is guilty of them is possessed by the infatuation of "holy orders." On the 14th instant, some of the poor children were told by his reverence (who received his appointment from his relation, the Duke of Buccleugh), that they must quit either the Dissenter's evening school, or the Church Sunday school. The next day six of the boys were taken away from the poor man's school. The schoolmaster has published an account of this shabby transaction, in which he thus appeals to the parents who tamely and guiltily submit to this slavery:—

Parents,—I am persuaded you have taken away your children unwillingly: some of you have expressed your disgust at the clergyman's conduct in this affair. But why do you express your disgust only in his absence? Be honest, tell him you are Englishmen, and you are determined to be free.

Allow me kindly to tell you, that now the clergyman knows the weakness of your principles, he knows he can draw you wherever he pleases. You allow yourselves at one bidding, to be the tools by which ignorance and prejudice may be riveted upon your own children. I would kindly tell you, that herein you are blameable: you ought to exercise full control over your own children, because it is you that God will call to an account for the neglect or bad instruction to which you may have surrendered them. You should moreover know, that the man who will act treacherously with the interests of his own child, is totally unfit to be trusted with anything. And having learned this great truth, you will feel a pleasure in honestly selecting the best and most useful instruction for your children; and you will reject with contempt the impudent assumption of any official that would blindly interfere with such a selection.

The transaction affords one additional proof that every man who values either freedom or common sense, is bound to denounce, and if possible to destroy, a system which now sets up a petty tyrant in almost every village in the land.

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE.—A correspondent at Chester relates the following fact:—"In a quiet rural village, not more than a few miles distant from this city, a company of young men, who have received an impulse from this inquiring and earnest age, formed, about a month since, the design of adding to the variety and beauty of the landscape amidst which their village rears its front, the advantages of a public library and reading-room. Ministers and friends in the vicinity, and also at a distance, were invited to assist them by the contribution of a spare volume or two. In a short time twenty-one volumes were forwarded, and upwards of thirty more promised. Thus encouraged, these youthful aspirants after knowledge determined to take, for the present, one weekly newspaper, to identify themselves with the union now being formed amongst Mechanics' Institutions, and to have a few literary and scientific lectures delivered; when, lo! the tidings of their movement reached the ear of the minister of their parish. Instantly, the rev. gentleman summoned the projector (an intelligent, consistent, and pious person, in whose workshop the society for the time being had to assemble) to a first and second private interview, when the 'successor of the apostles' reminded him that it was by his 'influence' that his present place of business had been obtained, informed him that the objects which he, as the representative of the society, contemplated, were very much opposed to his wish, and exhorted him immediately to discontinue their meetings. In consequence of this ministerial interposition, and the manner (which I here forbear to describe) in which the privilege of mental culture was proscribed, the society was dissolved, the books collected were returned to their respective donors, and those who had promised assistance told that it was not needed, for the minister of the place had put the extinguisher on this attempt to supply the means of intellectual improvement and rational enjoyment. Now, sir, while this society is to blame for paying deference to the mandate of a man who ought to have been foremost in such a movement, what shall be said of him who had the hardihood, in this day of light and liberty, to issue the prohibition? The secret, sir, of

Thomas, and B. Dixon, Esqs.; and other friends resident in the neighbourhood.

The chairman, in a few brief remarks, introduced the lecturer, who was cordially received, and listened to throughout with the most marked attention. Mr. Kingsley commenced by reading and enforcing the fundamental principle of the Anti-state-church Association, and proceeded to show, with much clearness and force, the manifold evils resulting from the unholy alliance of the Church with the State. He gave utterance to some weighty considerations, tending to show that the interests and liberties of Episcopalians, no less than those of Dissenters, were involved in the great question, and which ought to induce the former especially to give the movement their assistance. He instanced the bondage of the Establishment with reference to its forms of prayer, its creeds, the appointment of its dignitaries, and the election of its pastors. His reference to the "Hampden affair" brought out, in a strong light, the awful profanity and falsehood of that wretched farce, and the utter hopelessness of anticipating relief from any reforms which come short of an entire separation. His quotations from the various Acts of Parliament were exceedingly well timed, and produced their full impression on the audience: he showed the entire failure of the Establishment to attain, much less secure, its boasted uniformity either of doctrine or practice. He instanced the case of Mr. Gorham and the Bishop of Exeter, with the appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He exposed the utter fallacy of the argument in favour of the Establishment drawn from the theory of the State conscience. This State conscience, as it is called, had done strange things in its time; it had professed to embrace the religion of peace, and it had required the functionaries of that religion to bless the instruments of war, to consecrate the banners of the battle-field, and encourage man in the wholesale slaughter of his unoffending fellow-man. Approaching the question of the contemplated endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy, he pointed to some of the enormities that had been practised in the name of religion by the Establishment of that country; the enormous wealth, which had been accumulated by some of her bishops, wealth, too, wrung from the extreme poverty of poor Paddy, not exempting his "pigs and tatees." The lecturer clearly proved that this pet measure of modern statesmen would do nothing to conciliate the people of Ireland, or tend in any way to ameliorate their social condition. In fact, that it was not so intended, as was manifest from the extracts he gave from the *Quarterly Review*. It was but a scheme to supply a Popish buttress to a Protestant establishment, and to render the priesthood of the former, in common with that of the latter, alike subservient to the government of the day. The lecturer appealed to his hearers to support an association which was equally opposed to existing, as well as all contemplated, endowments of any form or forms of religious worship and instruction, and sat down amidst the applause of a numerous and respectable auditory.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley was moved by James Vautin, Esq., seconded by B. Dixon, Esq., and carried unanimously, the meeting standing up to testify the cordial adoption of the same.

The place of meeting was formerly the Independent chapel (the lease of which was granted by Lord Abney) the scene of the occasional labours of him who wrote—

"That consciences and souls were made
To be the Lord's alone."

It was remarked, that while every denomination in the neighbourhood, including Churchmen (with the parish-clerk) was fairly represented in the meeting, that of the Society of Friends supplied but a solitary female, notwithstanding they have a large meeting-house in the neighbourhood, and there are upwards of twenty-five families rate-payers in the parish. The Friends here seem to have lost the spirit of their forefathers, and prefer the friendships of the Church, which annually despoils them of their goods, rather than the conscientious Dissenters, who have laboured hard in this locality to remove the power of the oppressor. There are some noble exceptions it is true, but they are very few and far between. This being the first attempt publicly to advocate Anti-state-church principles, it was anticipated that the Society of Friends would have been forward to bear their testimony against this crying evil; but in this we were sadly disappointed; yet the interest excited by Mr. Kingsley's lecture will not be lost; and it may yet turn out that the work will be done by others, from whose present professions little or nothing could be expected, while those who should have been first, shall be last, if not altogether put aside as hindrances to victory.

TOTTENHAM.—Mr. Kingsley delivered a lucid and instructive lecture on Monday evening, Jan. 22nd, to a numerous and attentive auditory of between 300 and 400 persons, at the Lecture-hall, Tottenham. The lecturer commenced by laying down the fundamental principle of the Anti-state-church Association, proving that the object of the Association was not sectarian, but purely national. He next alluded to the state of slavery to which the Church of England had been reduced by the State, and insisted that while a connexion existed which was so strongly cemented by money, the Church could never be free to exercise the functions properly devolving upon it. He next went into the sources from which Church property had been originally derived, and proved by precedent the right of Parliament to divert that property to any other use which it might see proper. In conclusion, he briefly touched on the present state of the Irish endowed Protestant Church, and demonstrated its insufficiency to the purpose for which it was established. He pressed on the attention of the audience the question

of the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, insisting that the consideration of this subject could no longer be deferred in the public mind. After inviting persons to join the Association on its fundamental principle, the lecturer concluded, and the auditory retired, apparently well pleased. A spirit of inquiry has been excited, both among Churchmen and Dissenters, which gives promise of a more decisive fruit than merely a few transient observations.

RICHMOND, SURREY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23rd, this town was visited by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., presided. The influence of the Evangelical Church party, combined with the high aristocratic interests, which are mighty here, caused considerable fears that an audience could not be obtained. However, at the time appointed, the friends of the movement were delighted at finding the Lecture-hall, which had been engaged for the occasion, and which is capable of holding nearly 400 persons, crowded to excess! The talented lecturer was frequently and vehemently applauded, whilst stating the objects sought by the Society, and exposing the evils resulting from the connexion of the Church with the State. There being a considerable number of Roman Catholics present, Mr. Kingsley dwelt, at some length, on the Roman Catholic clergy endowment question. This portion of the lecture elicited the attention and applause of the Roman Catholics present, who constantly exclaimed, "We never will—never, with consent," referring to the Catholic clergy receiving State-pay. The only person who presumed in any way to interfere with the harmony of the meeting, was a china-shop keeper, who is a sidesman, or deputy churchwarden of the parish, but his opposition was perfectly harmless, and only called for a renewed burst of applause from the audience. The whole affair passed off with the greatest *éclat*, and has caused a considerable sensation in the town, from the fact of nothing of the kind having taken place here before. Certain persons in the town will, doubtless, take offence at the proceedings, but the promoters of the meeting repudiate those ideas of Christian charity which, whilst they embrace you as a brother, at the same time extract, by compulsion, payments for the support of their own pet system of Christianity. A vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley for his eloquent lecture, was proposed by Mr. G. Friend Whiteley, surgeon, of this town, and seconded by Mr. Sargood, of Isleworth, and carried unanimously, amidst much cheering. Mr. Sargood observed, whilst seconding the motion, that he felt peculiar interest in the proceedings of the meeting, from the circumstance of there being a distress warrant levied on his goods and chattels, for non-payment of church-rates! It should be added that a large number of Churchmen, and above a dozen of the students from the Wesleyan College, were present.

RUGBY.—(From a Correspondent.)—At last the ice is broken, and the great principles of religious liberty are fairly before the public in this place. On Friday evening last Mr. Kingsley delivered a lecture on the objects of the Anti-state-church Association, in the large room of the Lawrence Sheriff's Arms Inn, to an audience of between 400 and 500 persons, the room being so crowded that many went away who could not get in. The Rev. H. Angus occupied the chair; and the Revs. G. Miall, J. Jones, and Haddy, were also present. The lecturer, after stating clearly the principles upon which the Association came before the public, proceeded to show the degrading and slavish position of the Church itself, the total inability of its members to perform the duties devolving on them as a spiritual organization, and then, in a very forcible manner, brought to light the mighty influence which "State pay" had in reference to this question. The lecture having closed, amidst the plaudits of the whole company, Mr. Tait, the proprietor of the *Rugby Advertiser*, came forward to reply to the lecturer. A more miserable attempt to defend State-Churchism was never witnessed; he, however, served our purpose exceedingly well. Mr. Kingsley replied, giving him what he was worth, and then let him go, amidst the laughter of the audience. Mr. J. Alcott then made his appearance. I understand he has for some time been under the tutelage of the Rev. T. Page, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, with reference to this very subject; and, if such is the case, both tutor and pupil were alike disgraced. Several questions were afterwards asked by other parties, and answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. The Rev. J. Jones then moved a resolution, approving of the principles enunciated by the lecturer, and forming a committee for carrying out the objects of the Association. This was seconded by the Rev. G. Miall, of Ullesthorpe, and carried *nem. con.* A vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley was also unanimously adopted, accompanied by three cheers; and thus closed, in many respects, one of the most important meetings ever held under the auspices of the Anti-state-church Association. The meeting occupied four hours, and that without the least appearance of fatigue on the part of the audience. When we consider the High Church influence exercised by about thirty resident clergy, with their male and female agents, and that this was perhaps the first time in the history of Rugby that the great principles of religious liberty were fully and publicly proclaimed, we are lost in wonder that a triumph so signal and complete should have repaid the few bold hearts who determined upon holding the meeting. That the truth would ultimately triumph there could have been no doubt, but we were not prepared for so enthusiastic a response to the views of the lecturer; there seemed a spirit germinating within that burst forth in loud and joyous shouts, telling how well

Mr. Kingsley proclaimed their feelings. "When will he come again?" "When shall we have another lecture?" are questions everywhere asked. We hope that it will be as soon as practicable.

ROMFORD.—On Friday, the 26th instant, a meeting in furtherance of the designs of the Anti-state-church Association was held at Romford, in the White Hart Assembly-room. No such meeting had been held at Romford, and much curiosity was manifested. The chairman, Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., addressed the meeting in an effective speech. The resolutions were supported by the Revs. J. Morison, jun., and Thomas Joseph, of Upminster; and by the deputation from London, viz., the Rev. W. Leask, and Mr. J. C. Williams; whose speeches were telling, and proved most acceptable to an audience composed of Churchmen, Dissenters, Catholics, Jews, &c. The attendance was numerous and respectable. It has been ascertained that many who came to the meeting only because curiosity was a little in excess of prejudice, went away "desiring to hear again concerning this matter." Mixed as the audience was, all were pleased, many delighted, and none offended. The meeting was eminently successful.

STIRLING.—(From a Correspondent.)—On Thursday, the 4th January, the Stirling Anti-state-church Association held their annual meeting. Without going beyond the bounds of truth, we may safely affirm that this was one of the best and most numerous attended meetings which have taken place here since the formation of this society. It was held in the Corn Exchange, one of the largest places in any provincial town in Scotland, where farmers on the Market-day "most do congregate," and was fitted up with seats and a platform for the occasion. The Association had the honour of having as chairman the Rev. Dr. McKerron, of Bridge of Teith, the historian of the "Secession Church," and author of the prize essay on the "Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church," who delivered an admirable and appropriate address, in which he stated his reasons for appearing for the first time in giving his countenance and assistance in agitating for the separation of the Church and State. The deputation of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association, consisting of the Rev. James Robertson, Portsburgh, and James M'Laren, Esq., Edinburgh, was also present, who very efficiently and ably advocated the cause of Dissenters, and stated the grounds on which the contemplated endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland ought to be opposed, not by the "No-Popery cry," but by doing away with the civil establishments of religion altogether. And the presence of J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P. for the Stirling district of burghs, who kindly consented to be present and take part in the proceedings, which is rather a rare occurrence in Scotland, contributed not a little to keep up the interest of the meeting. His subject was, that the pensioning of the priests by the State was not calculated to pacify Ireland, but was apparently designed to uphold one of the greatest grievances under which that unhappy country laboured—the *Irish Protestant Episcopal Establishment*. The Rev. Messrs. Steedman, Blair, Russell, and Smith, of Bannockburn, and others, took part in the proceedings of the evening, and a memorial, embodying the resolutions passed at the public meeting, was unanimously agreed to, to be forwarded to the First Lord of the Treasury, and subscribed by the Chairman.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—This evening a public meeting is to be held in the British School, Kingsland, and on Wednesday, the 7th, a meeting takes place in Sion Chapel, Whitechapel, the largest place of meeting to be found in the East of London. Further meetings are contemplated at Highgate, Mortimer-street, and Tottenham. Mr. Kingsley has just left town for a lengthened tour in the provinces. Last night he was to address a public meeting of the electors of Leominster, where, from the interest which the announcement has excited, a large audience would no doubt be gathered together. The Executive Committee are, we hear, preparing to visit several most important districts. Meetings are to be held within a few weeks at Bristol and Cheltenham. Lancashire and Yorkshire are to be visited as soon as the arrangements can be made; and a tour in Scotland is also projected for the early part of April, Mr. Vincent having engaged to visit some of the principal towns.

AN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING IN A CHURCH, ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.

We reported the proceedings of a vestry-meeting, held about two months since, "To receive a communication from the fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, relative to a claim on behalf of the rectory to certain payments on houses, in lieu of tithes, &c., and to consider a proposal to be made thereon." At this meeting a committee was appointed, consisting half of Churchmen, and half of Dissenters, to investigate these claims, and report to another vestry respecting them. On Thursday last, the 26th inst., this committee presented their report. The meeting to receive it was held in the parish church, the attendance being very numerous. Mr. William Hems occupied the chair. The Report consisted exclusively of the facts of the case, in reference to the ancient rights of the rector, as brought to light by the investigations of the Committee, without any summing up of evidence, or expression of opinion. This course was taken in order to secure a document which should be of authority to all parties, on appeal, in future proceedings. The Committee were enabled, also, to lay before the vestry the bill which the College have prepared to introduce into Parliament. Its provisions and character will be

gathered from the resolutions of the vestry. After the reading of the Report, George Offor, Esq., moved, and the Rev. W. H. Black seconded, the following:—

That, upon consideration of the bill which the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College propose to lay before Parliament, for the purpose of extinguishing certain rights of the rector of this parish, and of substituting and levying an annual rate, or rent charge, in lieu thereof, and particularly of charging the sum of £1,000 per annum on the poor-rates of this parish, and applying the same for the benefit of the said rector, and of the ministers of the several districts of this parish; and upon consideration of the facts now reported by the Committee appointed in and by the vestry, holden on the 23rd of November last; this vestry is of opinion that the said bill is in itself unnecessary and improper, would be unjust and vexatious in its operation, and ought to be opposed by the parishioners to the utmost of their power, for the following reasons.

Eight reasons are appended, but, as our space is limited, we shall omit five, which are of a legal character, and applicable only to the circumstances of the particular case. The remaining three, which are of more general interest, are as follows:—"Because the district churches in this parish were built upon the full understanding that they should never be chargeable to the parishioners at large, the churchwardens of one of them having the power of letting the seats for the maintenance of the incumbent, and the other being erected expressly for the use and benefit of the poor, and therefore the proposal to charge the poor-rates with £250 per annum for those churches would be a breach of common faith, and would put an end to all confidence in the integrity of the clergy. Because, to create a charge of £1,000 per annum, in lieu of the smaller amount to which the rector is by ancient custom entitled, or, indeed, to create any charge over all the houses in this parish, whether occupied by rich or poor, by Churchmen or Dissenters, for such a purpose, would be a violation of every principle of justice, a dangerous innovation upon existing rights, and exceedingly oppressive to the numerous poor families residing in the parish. Lastly, because to charge the maintenance of the clergy upon the poor-rates, would not only be most degrading to those gentlemen, but would have the injurious effect of rendering those rates, which are now cheerfully paid, liable to the conscientious scruples of such ratepayers as are opposed to the forced maintenance of the clergy in any shape, and would, therefore, throw difficulties in the way of the collection of the poor-rates."

An amendment to this resolution was then moved by one of the Church party, to the effect simply, that the "consideration of the subject be adjourned to a future day, to afford opportunity to the parishioners severally to peruse the documents presented by the committee;" but as the meeting was not disposed to acknowledge the deplorable ignorance on the matters in question, which the gentleman who seconded this proposition confessed to; and as, beside, the College, notwithstanding remonstrance, has declared its purpose to press the bill, without delay, in Parliament, the amendment was rejected, and the original motion carried by a very large majority. Other resolutions, appointing a committee to oppose the bill, and committing to their care the report, and documents accompanying it, for publication, if thought desirable; for the preparation and presentation of petitions, &c., were then carried. After which, in order that the most serious ground of opposition to the bill should not be omitted, and that, by condemning the principle on which it is framed, all attempts of the kind, whatever form they might take, should be condemned in anticipation, the following concluding resolution was moved by Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, and seconded by Mr. Powell:—

That, in addition to the reasons stated in a former resolution for resisting the proposed bill, this vestry is of opinion that religion should be upheld by free-will offerings only; the spirit and precepts of the gospel alike condemning the exercise of force for its propagation and maintenance.

This also was carried by a large majority, and the vestry adjourned.

We should be happy to indulge the hope that the rector would lay to heart the rebuff he has thus met with, and would take into his serious regard the principle commended to his notice by his parishioners, in his own church, as the only scriptural mode of supporting the services of religion. But we cannot anticipate that the bill will be abandoned. It will, however, be met with the same vigour and promptitude in all its stages which have already procured its public reprobation by the vestry. The committee appointed to oppose it have commenced their labours, and propose at once to publish the report, with all the cases in the law-courts which have helped to determine the rector's rights. This will be placed in the hands of members of both Houses of Parliament. A parliamentary agent will probably be appointed to conduct the opposition in the committee and the House. Out of doors, too, silence will not be kept. We believe that the Anti-state-church Association intend to hold a meeting in the parish shortly; and thus, though the opponents of the bill should fail in their immediate object, the good seed of the word being scattered, we may hope at a future day to gather the fruits of this agitation.

CHURCH-RATES.—**SUDBURY.**—Several of the members of the Society of Friends, and one or two Dissenters, have, for several years past, not only stood out determinedly against the payment of these rates, but, at the risk of excessive distraint, have compelled the sale of their goods by public auction. The publicity thus given to the obnoxious tax has been anything but pleasing to the "powers that be," magistrates and churchwardens; and this year, one of the Dissenters having declined further conflict, it would appear they have indulged the notion that it only required an extra amount of pecuniary loss to make the rest withdraw from the agitation of the

question altogether. We trust, however, our Sudbury friends are made of sterner stuff, and that their firm adherence to principle, in the face of this persecution, will be rewarded by their brother Dissenters coming forward to support them in this battle for the right. Public opinion would be roused effectually by a dozen respectable householders risking the terrors of a distraint. Churchmen themselves are beginning to feel ashamed of having their place of worship supported by forced contributions from those who never avail themselves of its shelter. From Mr. John Mays, for 19s. 10½d., leather boots and shoes to the amount of £9 0s. 6d. Mr. E. Wright, 208 lbs. loaf sugar, value £5, for a rate of £1 19s. 6½d. Mr. Ilkley, druggist, £6 15s. (after goods to the amount of double the rates and expenses were taken, the officer seized upon the scales and weights of the shop, and carried them away); rate, £1 19s. 6d. Mr. S. Brown, 42 dozen of candles. Mr. J. Wright, bookseller, a glass case, filled with Bibles and Prayer-books, value £25, for a rate of £3 12s. The constable employed appeared to be very stupid, if not under the influence of liquor; and why he should take the place of the regular officer, except to carry out the plan of excessive distraints upon the parties, remains a question which we must leave his employers to answer.—(From a Correspondent).

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.—Some of the opponents of State endowments of religion had projected the holding of a public meeting this week, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to oppose the extension of such payments to the Irish Roman Catholics; but finding that others considered it would be premature while there was no proposal actually before the public, the demonstration has been deferred.

A NEW CHAPTER OF THE "POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY."—State-churchmen seem to be fast losing their wits, as witness the raving folly of the following from the "Notices to Correspondents," in a recent number of the "Church and State Gazette":—

Will "A Christian Democrat" give us his name in confidence? We should like to look upon such an animal. A Christian Patriot we can understand; but a Christian Democrat is a contradiction in terms. A patriot guides the people for the universal good—a democrat rules them only for selfish purposes: generally the heir of nothing, he covets all other men's possessions; born in sin, he lives an infidel and dies a demon: he hates everything above him, Heaven inclusive; and, though he probably defies and, perhaps, denies God, yet he trembles at death and dreads annihilation. We really should like to receive a visit from "A Christian Democrat," if it were only to endeavour to make him a Christian by converting him into a loyal patriot.

One thing is very clear: these loyal Churchmen, though monopolists of piety, have but little of the charity that "thinketh no evil."

THE BURIAL QUESTION IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.—Our readers are aware, that three highly important matters connected with civil rights and religious equality, have for some time engaged public attention in India: the law of property as affecting native converts to Christianity, the state of the marriage-law, and the burial question; this last originating in the conduct of some of the Anglican priests, who have unfortunately been sent out to play their ecclesiastical pranks in that country. We are happy to learn, that this question has now been pretty well set at rest. The Bengal *Harkara*, of the 7th ult., contains the pithy announcement, that "the indecent burial-ground monopoly has, at last, been done away with." The subject, we are happy to find, is under the consideration of Government; and some measures relating both to the marriage-law and the property-law in India, will at all events be brought before Parliament early in the ensuing session.—*Patriot*.

THE LADY HEWLEY CHARITY.—The following are the terms of the compromise, as arranged by the counsel of the litigating parties in the Court of Chancery:—The decree, as altered at the request of the defendants, and with the consent of the Attorney-General, proposed to reverse the decree of the Vice-Chancellor, and "declared that under the words poor and godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel, all poor and orthodox ministers of Dissenting congregations in England and Wales within the protection of the Act of Toleration, of 1 William and Mary, of any of the three denominations, that is to say, Independents or Congregationalists, Presbyterian, and Baptist, are eligible to the benefit of the charity created by the deeds of 1704 and 1707, a primary and chief respect being given to York, Yorkshire, and the other northern counties in England; similar clauses as to widows; preaching of the Gospel in poor places, exhibitions for educating young men for the ministry, poor and godly persons and poor people to be placed in the hospital, viz., members of the aforesaid congregations." The decree also discharged John Clapham and Thomas Lonsdale from the trust; and on the proposal of the relators, with the consent of the defendants and of the Attorney-General, appointed John Remington Mills, one of the body of Dissenters called Independents, and Samuel Morton Peto, one of the body of Dissenters called Baptists, to be trustees in their room. These are what are called grand trustees. The decree also ordered Dr. Benjamin Godwin, a Baptist, and two other persons, a Presbyterian and an Independent, to be appointed sub-trustees in the room of Ralph Thomson and Fair; and Dr. Henry Brown, an Independent, is appointed a sub-trustee in the room of Mr. Bowden, an Independent, who wishes to retire. The decree further declares, that, for the time to come, there shall be seven grand trustees or managers, and seven sub-trustees, whereof in each class three shall be Inde-

pendents, three Presbyterians, and one Baptist; and that every grand trustee or sub-trustee who, in time to come, shall be elected in the room or in the vacancy of an Independent grand trustee or manager, or sub-trustee, shall be elected by the surviving or continuing grand trustees or managers. Similar directions were given with respect to the election of Presbyterian trustees, and on the vacancy of a Baptist trustee, he is to be elected by the surviving and continuing Independent and Presbyterian trustees. The costs of all parties, as between solicitor and client, to be paid out of the funds in Court; and it was finally ordered, that the sum of £312 0s. 1d., cash in Court, being the January dividend on the sum of £21,425 3s. 3d. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General, to the credit of the cause of the Attorney-General v. Shore, be paid to the trustees; and also, that the dividends on the residue of the said sum of Consols, after payment of the costs, as aforesaid, be from time to time paid by the Accountant-General to the said trustees of the charity, for the purposes thereof.

GEDDINGTON, NEAR KETTERING.—A poor man, fond of such employment, some time ago opened an evening school in this village. That his neighbours thought well of his fitness to teach, and were willing to pay the cost (2d. and 3d. weekly), of having their children instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, was proved by the result. Twenty-one scholars, every one of whom was at work during the day, attended the school in the evening. A man must be corrupted into a clergyman ere he would dare to interfere authoritatively with this village school. As there are certain indications of lunacy, which prove to all who witness them the existence of lunacy, so is there a certain class of impertinent and cruel meannesses, which at once prove that he who is guilty of them is possessed by the infatuation of "holy orders." On the 14th instant, some of the poor children were told by his reverence (who received his appointment from his relation, the Duke of Buccleugh), that they must quit either the Dissenter's evening school, or the Church Sunday school. The next day six of the boys were taken away from the poor man's school. The schoolmaster has published an account of this shabby transaction, in which he thus appeals to the parents who tamely and guiltily submit to this slavery:—

Parents,—I am persuaded you have taken away your children unwillingly: some of you have expressed your disgust at the clergyman's conduct in this affair. But why do you express your disgust only in his absence? Be honest, tell him you are Englishmen, and you are determined to be free.

Allow me kindly to tell you, that now the clergyman knows the weakness of your principles, he knows he can draw you wherever he pleases. You allow yourselves at one bidding, to be the tools by which ignorance and prejudice may be riveted upon your own children. I would kindly tell you, that herein you are blameable: you ought to exercise full control over your own children, because it is *you* that God will call to an account for the neglect or bad instruction to which you may have surrendered them. You should moreover know, that the man who will act treacherously with the interests of his own child, is totally unfit to be trusted with anything. And having learned this great truth, you will feel a pleasure in honestly selecting the best and most useful instruction for your children; and you will reject with contempt the impudent assumption of any official that would blindly interfere with such a selection.

The transaction affords one additional proof that every man who values either freedom or common sense, is bound to denounce, and if possible to destroy, a system which now sets up a petty tyrant in almost every village in the land.

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE.—A correspondent at Chester relates the following fact:—"In a quiet rural village, not more than a few miles distant from this city, a company of young men, who have received an impulse from this inquiring and earnest age, formed, about a month since, the design of adding to the variety and beauty of the landscape amidst which their village rears its front, the advantages of a public library and reading-room. Ministers and friends in the vicinity, and also at a distance, were invited to assist them by the contribution of a spare volume or two. In a short time twenty-one volumes were forwarded, and upwards of thirty more promised. Thus encouraged, these youthful aspirants after knowledge determined to take, for the present, one weekly newspaper, to identify themselves with the union now being formed amongst Mechanics' Institutions, and to have a few literary and scientific lectures delivered; when, lo! the tidings of their movement reached the ear of the minister of their parish. Instantly, the rev. gentleman summoned the projector (an intelligent, consistent, and pious person, in whose workshop the society for the time being had to assemble) to a first and second private interview, when the 'successor of the apostles' reminded him that it was by his 'influence' that his present place of business had been obtained, informed him that the objects which he, as the representative of the society, contemplated, were very much opposed to his wish, and exhorted him immediately to discontinue their meetings. In consequence of this ministerial interposition, and the manner (which I here forbear to describe) in which the privilege of mental culture was proscribed, the society was dissolved, the books collected were returned to their respective donors, and those who had promised assistance told that it was not needed, for the minister of the place had put the extinguisher on this attempt to supply the means of intellectual improvement and rational enjoyment. Now, sir, while this society is to blame for paying deference to the mandate of a man who ought to have been foremost in such a movement, what shall be said of him who had the hardihood, in this day of light and liberty, to issue the prohibition? The secret, sir, of

this ministerial interference and interdict, is found, not in the society having had, either in fancy or in fact, political and treasonable designs, which it secretly sought to accomplish; not in its having a wish to interfere with the minister in person, or his ministerial performances; but in its having originated with, and being likely to be supported by, those 'pernicious' people called Dissenters, and in its being possible, perhaps probable, that such a pernicious paper as the *Nonconformist* might be introduced. Oh, sir, it is time that in matters of religion the principle involved in the adage 'live and let live' were everywhere adopted."

"NONCONFORMIST" CIRCULATION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed to promote the circulation of the *Nonconformist*, having completed their labours and passed their accounts, propose to celebrate the successful termination of their efforts by a public soirée, in the course of the month of February, of which due notice will be given.

REPRESENTATION OF LEOMINSTER.—An unexpected change in the position of parties, pending the election for the vacancy occasioned in the representation of this borough, has taken place. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, tired, as he says, with the indecision of the electors as to the man of their choice, has fulfilled his promise, and withdrawn his name as a candidate. The field, however, is not left open to Mr. Peel, for the withdrawal of Sir Edward has once more brought into the field Mr. Phillimore, son of Dr. Phillimore, who, it will be remembered, offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the borough on extreme Liberal principles, but who subsequently retired, as he said, "in order that the Liberal party might not be divided." The new addresses of Sir E. B. Lytton and Mr. Phillimore are just out. Sir Edward says, after reminding the electors of his declaration to them, that unless a large proportion of those who withheld their promises "could be relieved from their suspense, he should at least put an end to his own."

You received this intimation with great good humour, and it was not without effect upon that part of the constituency whose doubts the expression of my political opinions had sufficed to dispel. Still, however, there remained a considerable number of voters to whom the explanation of political opinions (no matter how candid and minute) seemed to afford no solution to doubt, and no motive for decision.

He adds, that after a delay to allow them time to make up their minds:—

I now learn from Mr. Woodhouse, whose long experience of his fellow-townsmen precludes the probability of mistake in his report, that, out of a constituency little exceeding 400, more than 100 voters are still as dubious and irresolute as when the question of a substitute for Mr. Barkly was first obtruded on their consideration; nay, that it is their own belief, that only at the day of polling will the light be suddenly revealed to them. Most of these electors, it is true, still imply very favourable inclinations towards my cause; but I know of nothing within my power to prevent the votes separating themselves from the inclinations, and flying off, at the last hour, in an utterly opposite direction. It only remains for me, therefore, to adhere to my word, and to relieve from all further perplexity electors so alive to the importance of their duties and the value of their franchise.

Mr. Phillimore's address is chiefly a repetition of the principles which were enumerated in his first address to the electors, to which he refers them, and he adds:—"In spite of scurrilous abuse and spiteful depreciation, I do not mean to retract or qualify them. They are principles which have ennobled the most illustrious names in modern story, and by them I am content to stand or fall." He considers that the revenues of the Church of England are not distributed in the manner most calculated to promote the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of this country; that our law is "a disgrace to a civilized country;" that the Established Church in Ireland is "a mockery of all religion, and an outrage on all justice;" and he adds, that he is an uncompromising advocate of free trade. Mr. Frederick Peel has not yet returned to Leominster.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—At the Court of Directors at the East India House on Wednesday, it was resolved to refuse the terms demanded by the East Indian Railway Company for the line from Calcutta to Delhi, or a portion of it. On the Bombay line no discussion took place, and its prospects are, therefore, not affected by this decision. In neither case will any resolution be final until sanctioned by the Board of Control.

THE MORMON IMPOSTURE IN WALES.—On December the 31st and New Year's-day, the "Latter-day Saints" held their half-yearly association in the Hall of the White Lion, Merthyr. It was soon found that the hall, then containing 1,500 persons, was inadequate for many who were outside seeking admittance, officers were therefore sent to meet those who were not able to get in at the Alfred's Arms-hall, George Town. The platform contained from 60 to 100 "officers." The chair was taken by Captain D. Jones, when the following particulars relative to the society in Wales were stated:—10 conferences; baptized during the last six months, 1,001; total baptized in the year, 1,969 (very few excluded); 70 branches, 156 elders, 180 priests, 147 teachers, 67 deacons—in all, 550 officers. The *Swansea Herald*, which reports the meeting, adds:—"The thousands of Mormons in Wales appear to have great affection for, and confidence in, Captain D. Jones, who intends returning in February to the Valley of the Salt Lake in California. About 350 Saints intend emigrating with him. It appears that 300 large ships could scarcely carry the hosts of Saints who are now anxiously desiring to emigrate from this island to, as they say, their future home."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MARKET DRAYTON, SHROPSHIRE.—The Rev. Thomas Edward Stallybrass, B.A., late of Chesham, having received and accepted a pressing and unanimous invitation from the Independent Church at Market Drayton, to become their minister, forthwith enters on his labours.

THE REV. JOHN GREEN, late pastor of the Baptist Church, Charles-street, Leicester, commenced his ministrations on Thursday evening last, in the Baptist Chapel, Newcourt, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the church assembling in which have unanimously invited him to become their pastor.

THE REV. THOMAS ADAMS, late of Newport Pagnell College, has received a most cordial invitation from the church and congregation worshipping in Kerison Chapel, Garnall, near Dudley, Staffordshire, and purposes commencing his stated ministry on the second Sabbath in February.

DURHAM.—CLAYPATH CHAPEL BAZAAR.—In the spring of last year it was discovered that the above place of worship, in which the late Dr. Matheson laboured for seventeen years, and of which the Rev. Samuel Goodall has been the minister for the last seven years and a half, was unsafe. Considerable alterations and repairs were necessary, involving the congregation in an outlay of nearly £200. Part of this expense was defrayed by collections and subscriptions, and by the remainder of a small legacy left to the chapel. There still remained a debt of from £50 to £60, to liquidate which it was determined to hold a bazaar of useful and fancy articles. The sale took place on Thursday and Friday week, in the Mayor's chamber, the use of which was kindly granted for the purpose by his worship, William Henderson, Esq. There was a large and elegant display of articles, which had been generously contributed by the ladies of the congregation, and by kind friends in other places. Though the weather was very unfavourable, especially on the first day, the attendance was large and highly respectable, and nearly the whole of the articles were sold. The effort has yielded a clear profit of upwards of £50, within a few pounds of the amount required, which, there is little doubt, will be contributed at once, in order to free the chapel from every vestige of debt.

HALSTEAD, ESSEX.—The Rev. John Reynolds, of this place, formerly of Romsey, Hampshire, has received and accepted a cordial and affectionate invitation from the church of Christ assembling in the Old Independent meeting-house, to become its pastor, and has already entered upon his labours. Mr. Reynolds, in compliance with the request of the church and congregation, will be aided in the discharge of his duties by an assistant minister.

THE REV. HENRY ROBERT REYNOLDS, B.A., formerly of Halstead, Essex, entered upon his ministry at East-Parade Chapel, Leeds, on Sunday last, when he preached admirable sermons, morning and evening, to large congregations.—*Leeds Mercury*.

TOWCESTER.—The Rev. T. P. Campbell, late student of the Baptist Theological Institution, Clifton, having accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist Church, Towcester, Northamptonshire, commenced his stated labours there on the first Lord's day of the new year.

THE IRVINGITES.—The body of religionists in London popularly known as Irvingites (a title, however, which they indignantly repudiate, although they revere the memory of Edward Irving), are at this moment very active. Within the bounds of the metropolis they have seven churches—a sort of imitation of the seven apocalyptic churches; and Newman-street, where Mr. Irving used to preach, is a sort of Jerusalem. Here, once a month, representatives from these seven churches assemble; and although the reputation of the party is associated with ideas of fanaticism and absurdity, the proceedings of the managers and leaders are characterised by much shrewdness and worldly wisdom. Mr. Drummond, formerly of the banking firm of Drummond and Co., but now a country gentleman, and one of the members for West Surrey, is understood to be still connected with the body, which is actively endeavouring to increase its influence by the accession of other names of repute. The Irvingites are by no means professed antagonists of the Established Church; and they are very careful in abstaining from associating themselves with the idea of Dissent. They call themselves "The Church," or the "Apostolic Church;" and their framework and order are strictly episcopal. There are regular gradations in the style and functions of the office-bearers, from apostles down to door-keepers; each grade has its distinctive official garb; the ministers preach in white surplices; and the contributions of the members are rated on the principle of tithe. The Prayer-book has supplied the chief portion of the regular devotional services; in prayer, ministers and people turn to the east; the psalms are chanted; and in the whole appearance of the people, as they are engaged in their devotional duties, there is evidently an elaborate effort to convey the idea of a church assembled in the primitive ages, although there are mixed with it forms and ceremonies of a Levitical or Judaic nature. That there is much earnestness amongst the Irvingites is evident on a first glance; there is also amongst them a number of individuals, not only holding good positions in general society, but of cultivated intellects and of excellent ability; and the Irvingites boldly affirm that they possess the sympathies of a considerable number of the clergy of the Establishment. Their object, they say, is not to destroy, but to renovate; the distinctions of Calvinist, Presbyterian, Independent, Quaker, or Methodist, are, in their eyes, mere inventions or delusions of Satan, for

the purpose of puzzling and undermining the church; and, while they revere the Scriptures, they consider that the great body of existing Christians are enanared by a superstitious attachment to the dead letter, such as the Jews had, in the days of their downfall, to the mere letter of the law. Although, in one or two visits, I heard nothing of the unknown tongue, the spirit of prophecy is believed to reside in the body.—*Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian*.

We understand that Dr. Hoby has recently resigned his charge at Henrietta-street.

MR. NOEL'S BOOK AND THE CLERGY.

If any one wishes to know what effect Mr. Noel's *exposé* has produced on the high-and-dry party in the Church, he has but to turn to the *Church and State Gazette*, which, week after week, furnishes fresh proofs of the desperate badness of the case it has to defend, and of the utter incompetence of the clergy to make even the best of it. From a batch of letters in the last number, abounding in rancorous twaddle, but without a single argument or fact worth a rush, we select two or three samples. Thus, "An Honest English Clergyman," writes in this extraordinary and idiotic strain:—

"Rather would I be one of those obedient, but vituperated, clergymen, of whom Mr. Noel speaks so disparagingly, than I would be Mr. Noel himself. Little as I am accustomed, Sir, to shine in the sports of the field, I would sooner mount one of Prince Albert's stud, and, in defiance of Noel and the Devil, have a good gallop with her Majesty's stag-hounds, than join the hue and cry of Noel against the Church with all the packs of bloodhounds in the land."

Another writer, "deeply regrets the efforts of Dissenters to push the circulation of the work, not because he for one moment imagines that it will be the means of influencing any Churchmen to leave the Church of England, but because he fears that some, not rightly understanding the sinfulness of separation, may, through reading Mr. Noel's work, be strengthened in their determination to persevere in treating with contempt the wishes of their Saviour, by destroying that unity for which, in His last hours on earth, He so intensely prayed."

"A Poor Curate" says, that "this bombastic fustian must have emanated from the weak brain of the writer, excited beyond its calibre by his deep researches into Church history in the biased pages of the Presbyterian Mosheim."

And a fourth clergyman (upwards of seventy it is true), closes a silly rhapsody, by thus profanely deifying "Mother Church":—

"O, my mother—let me never forsake thee! Thou didst cheer me in my youth—thou hast comforted me during many trials and hardships in this mortal life. Console me in my dying hours; and when I am called hence—when my earthly pilgrimage is ended—cover my body with thy sacred dust, and from thence may the Redeemer wake me up to immortal life and glory!"

BOLTON ELECTION.—On Wednesday evening, a very large meeting was held in the Temperance Hall—two thousand persons, at least, being present—to receive Sir Joshua Walsley, and to hear his sentiments as one of the candidates for the representation of the borough of Bolton in Parliament, there being now a seat vacant in the House of Commons by the recent acceptance of a foreign appointment by Dr. Bowring. Sir Joshua was surrounded by several friends, including Mr. Robert Heywood (who was called to the chair), Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, Mr. Thomason, Mr. Dean, Mr. Tong, Mr. Winder, William Jackson, Esq., M.P., Mr. John Smith, of the *Liverpool Mercury*, &c. &c. The worthy candidate's reception was very enthusiastic, and he addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour, expressing his opinions freely on all the great questions of the day. He was subsequently questioned by one or two professed Chartists, whose particular crotchets were, however, distinctly disavowed by the more practical and intelligent of that numerous body of Reformers. Mr. Thomason and Mr. Henry Ashworth addressed the meeting, as did also Mr. John Smith, who, as a native of the town, and as one intimately cognizant of Sir Joshua Walsley's political opinions, had voluntarily attended the meeting, in order to urge the electors to secure the services of so valuable a public man. Other gentlemen spoke on various topics, and, at last, a Mr. Flitcroft gave one of the most diverting Lancashire speeches ever delivered. He was particularly happy on the absence of all knowledge, in any quarter, of what were the political opinions of Mr. Bridson, the rival candidate, who, though stated as a Tory, had avowed himself to him [the speaker], as a greater Radical than he. "How is it, then," he had asked, "that while you always speak to me as a Radical, you constantly vote with the Tories?" His reply was—"It's very true, I do vote with them, and I cannot help it, for you see I am so much among them." [Roars of laughter.] It seemed an admitted fact that no one in that assembly—no one in the town—knew what Mr. Bridson's principles were; and he verily believed that Mr. Bridson himself was as ignorant on that point as any of his neighbours. A vote of approval of Sir Joshua Walsley was moved and seconded, and carried, in that large gathering, with only one dissentient hand held up against it. Sir Joshua warmly acknowledged that mark of confidence, relying, however, on the canvass still in progress, to guide him in his course.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE EDUCATION IN WALES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I observe in your yesterday's paper that certain parties in Wales are making strenuous efforts to induce Welsh Dissenters to receive State grants for schools, and that "Mr. J. Rhys Jones, a Dissenting minister, from Rugby, Leicestershire, is the mouthpiece" of these parties. Do you not mean Mr. J. Rhys Jones, the Independent minister, of Kilsby, Leicestershire? If so, it is currently reported in Wales that he has been for some time in conference and correspondence with the Committee of Council on Education, and is likely to be appointed Government Inspector of Schools for South Wales, with a thumping salary. Comment on this is needless. It accounts for Mr. Jones's activity.

Yours,
OBSERVER.

January 25, 1849.

HOW TO HELP THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A letter from Mr. J. C. Williams, in your paper of last Wednesday, stated that the Anti-state-church Association is unable to comply with many requests made to it to send lecturers, from a deficiency of funds.

I have just been thinking of a plan which, if adopted, might relieve the society, at least to a small extent; viz., if fifty working men, or any larger number, in various parts of the country, would undertake to canvass their fellow-workmen, and try to raise subscriptions amongst them to the amount of £1 each for the society, at least £50 might be almost immediately forwarded, to be applied in the dissemination of Anti-state-church principles. I may say, in conclusion, that I for one will guarantee the remittance of one pound before the 1st of March, and I have no doubt that with a little heartiness in the cause many others may do the same.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,
A NONCONFORMIST.

Hebden-bridge, January 24, 1849.

[To this suggestion of our correspondent, we add another. Let those who can contribute but small sums, and who may be waiting to be applied to for subscriptions, at once forward them to "The Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London," either in postage stamps or by money orders made payable to Dr. Thomas Price, the treasurer.—ED. NONCON.]

THE PEOPLE'S LEAGUE AND PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your journal of last week contained a letter from a member of the People's League, which I most earnestly recommend for the consideration of all classes of Reformers. It suggests a mode of bringing public opinion to bear upon the House of Bondage, which I trust will be adopted in a manner that shall serve as an indignant protest against the insolent dictum of my Lord John, that "the people do not want reform." I would especially call the attention of local organizations—like the St. Luke's Reform Association—to this question of inundating the House with their favourite small petitions, of "not more than twenty signatures." I know the contempt with which petitions have hitherto been treated by the Legislature has nearly disgusted the people with this mode of expressing their wants and wishes; I know they have had bitter experience of that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick," from the utter failure of their past efforts to obtain reform and retrenchment; but let them not despair, for the powerful artillery of facts and figures brought into the field of agitation by the Financial Reform League, will speedily batter down the barricades of fraud and cunning behind which the tax-eaters have too long been suffered to entrench themselves; and the Tribunes of the people must be prepared to lead them through the breach, and hoist the standard of universal suffrage, that national rights and freedom may be reared on the ruins of despotism.

"Then shall millions shout o'erjoyed,
Another Babylon's destroyed."

Sir, the struggle between the people and their oppressors is commencing in right earnest. The St. Luke's Association (which is composed of a great number of influential and thorough-going Reformers), have invited the leading men in the borough of Finsbury, to a meeting, which will take place on the 14th proximo, George Thompson, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to consider the propriety of holding an aggregate council of the borough, for the purpose of adopting a general plan of continuous agitation, until the good work of retrenchment and reform is accomplished.

Let, then, every man who can spare an hour from toil, write out draughts of petitions, either in the form suggested by the People's League, or according to his own judgment; circulate them amongst his friends and neighbours, and, when signed, send them to the office of the People's League, Fleet-street, for presentation; if this is done with the energy and zeal it deserves, the people's champions will have a moral basis on which to stand, that shall elevate them above all opposition.

Arduously desiring the emancipation of my countrymen from the thralldom of political misrule, I am your faithful follower in the good cause,
Jan. 30, 1849.

AN ELECTOR OF FINSBURY.

THE HON. BAPTIST NOEL'S ESSAY ON THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As a lover of truth and great principles, coupled with an ardent desire for the intellectual, moral, and religious advancement of my working fellow-countrymen, allow me, through the medium of the *Nonconformist*, to "suggest" to yourself, or the publishers of the Hon. Baptist Noel's "Essay on the Union of Church and State," the desirability of bringing out weekly sixpenny numbers of that work, until completed; and by so doing, a lasting benefit would be conferred upon the labouring portion of the community. At its present price, it can only be purchased by the influential and the wealthy; whereas I imagine that, if my "suggestion" was carried out, it would be very extensively read, and well appreciated by the masses; thereby disseminating, and ex-

tensively too, the great principles of Nonconformity, and exposing the great sham—that thing contemptible, called a State-church.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN MACGIBB.

PROPOSED WEST RIDING ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. CORDEN. — Mr. Cobden, desires the postponement of the proposed meetings until the Easter recess, as he is anxious not to absent himself from his place for a single day during the early part of the session.

AN EXPLOSION startled the inhabitants of Edinburgh on Thursday. An intense vibration of the earth shook the houses near the Canongate; the inmates were, in some cases, thrown down; and windows were broken. The cause of the disaster was soon ascertained, and the attention of the crowds who now thronged to the spot was drawn to a sheet of bright flame arising from the gas-holder of the Edinburgh Gas Company, which told too truly that the immense quantity of gas which it contained had, by some unknown means, caught fire. In another moment the whole was one sheet of flame; the crowds which lined the Calton-hill, Regent-road, and the adjoining points, from which a view of the burning mass could be obtained, forming, as it were, an immense amphitheatre in the distance. The fire continued to blaze with great fury, until gradually, as the gas was consumed, the gas-holder immersed in the tank amongst the water beneath, and the conflagration was ultimately extinguished by means of wet blankets and coarse sacking being spread over the shattered remains of the gas-holder. The mysterious part of the matter is, by what means the gas in the holder became ignited. The gasometer was completely isolated, surrounded by a wall, and, as we are informed, no fire or combustible substance allowed inside. There was in the gas-holder at the time nearly 300,000 cubic feet of gas, the greater portion of which would of course be consumed. The total damage was estimated at about £2,000.

FAMILY INTEREST.—The *Morning Chronicle*, formerly a liberal journal, has, since its change of hands, manifested great hostility to the present Government, especially to some of its members, whom it accuses of sacrificing public duty to private interest. The *Globe*, in reply, shows that the Tories have, at every opportunity, placed all their cousins and connexions on the public, and gives the following list of the relatives of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, who are, or have been, in places of profit. First of the Duke of Wellington:—His son, Lord Charles Wellesley; his brother, Lord Wellesley; his sister-in-law, Lady Wellesley; his brother, Lord Maryborough; his nephews, Sir Charles Bago, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Lord Westmoreland; his brother, Dr. Gerald Wellesley; his brother, Lord Cowley; his nephew, Lord Cowley; to these might be added some Pakenhams, but we are contented to confine ourselves to one of the family. Turn we now to Sir Robert Peel:—his eldest son; his youngest son, just made a post-captain, over how many heads will appear by reference to the Navy List; his brother, Mr. William Peel; his brother, the Dean of Worcester; his brother, Colonel Peel; his brother-in-law, Mr. George Dawson; his brother-in-law, the Dean of York.

FALL AT SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF.—At Dover, on the 21st instant, an extensive fall of the chalk rock from Shakespeare's Cliff took place. The fall occurred near No. 4 shaft of Shakespeare's Tunnel, on the South-Eastern Railway, and left an indentation in the crown of this classic cliff of something like an acre. The quantity of chalk detached may be estimated at about 100,000 tons.

MR. B. HAWES.—A dinner and piece of plate were given on Thursday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., by his friends in the borough of Lambeth.

We have it on good authority, that her Majesty Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to Pius IX., sympathizing with him on his state of forced exile, and that the Government has consented to the armed intervention of France in his favour.—*Western Times*.

JENNY LIND IN NORWICH.—The two concerts at which Mlle. Lind assisted during the week in this city produced the sum of £1,859 11s., and above £1,250 will remain for the charities when the expenses are paid. This will make an aggregate of more than £12,000 contributed to charitable purposes through the agency of Jenny Lind within the last two months.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—The gentlemen who organized and established the movement for the extension of the county franchise in Birmingham and the district surrounding it, have resolved upon further extending their operations. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. W. B. Smith, and Mr. James Taylor, went over as a deputation to Northampton, for the purpose of setting afloat the movement there. A very large meeting was held at the assembly-rooms, at the Peacock Inn, T. Sharp, Esq., a magistrate of the borough, in the chair. Resolutions expressive of the determination to co-operate with the Birmingham Society were passed. The meeting was a very spirited one, and about 100 shares have been already taken. It is stated that a deputation from Birmingham will visit Derby in a few days, to organize a movement there.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.—Seven sheep, out of a flock which had strayed upon the Kendal and Windermere line on Thursday evening week, were killed by the mail-train from Birkthwaite, or so mangled that it was found necessary to slaughter them. The accident arose from the inefficiency of the fencing.—*Westmoreland Gazette*.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—You have done well to elicit the views and feelings of the working classes in reference to existing religious institutions. Much good will, no doubt, result from the free and unfettered expression of different opinions, and the very confidence with which they are held by different individuals is not wholly unconstructive. It is but natural that persons should speak in a tone of confidence in matters of personal experience, though it may, after all, so happen that the experience of others does not altogether coincide with theirs. Some of your correspondents seem to have derived advantage from signing the total-abstinence pledge, and others from a particular system of religious means; and they may be excused for fancying that this or that is the great panacea for all the evils which afflict the world, though the terms in which some of them speak of those who happen to hold a different opinion from their own are not always to be justified on the principles which they themselves profess. Permit me to offer a remark or two, particularly on the letter of D. King, who seems very sure that "poverty, oppression, and political inequality are not among the causes which keep the producing class from our denominations," and no less certain that the system adopted by those who are called Plymouth Brethren, though calling themselves only "Brethren," is all that is wanted to cure the evil. This system has for some years had an opportunity of displaying its wonderful power, and our friend King seems to have witnessed some good results. In its chief features it was adopted long ago by Sandeman, as well as by the Quakers, without, however, at all rivalling the influence of other denominations over the labouring classes. In its integrity it exists throughout the country, and if nothing more is wanting than "an association which will receive" the poor man "into an atmosphere wherein liberty, equality, and brotherhood breathe and expand," this desideratum is already supplied, if the professions of the Brethren be true, in most large towns. In the town in which I dwell "the Brethren" have assembled in their upper room for some years. They have neither persecution nor opposition to encounter from "the sects." Their leading speaker is a wealthy and benevolent person, with as much of leisure as any pastor who is supported by his flock; yet the working men have not, to any considerable extent, been attracted by them. My own congregation happens to be composed almost entirely of the labouring classes, and I have been accustomed all my life to consider them the most accessible to religious instruction, and the most ready, according to their means, to contribute to every good cause. It was quite a new idea to me to be told that, as a class, the working people were alienated from our churches. True it is, that the mass of the population, here and everywhere, love darkness rather than light. Never yet was the fact otherwise. In the most prosperous days of "Judean Christianity" this was still the case, nor does it appear to me that the churches planted and watched over by inspired men were able to attract to their fellowship the multitudes in the midst of which they were found. There were always, even among themselves, evils similar to those of which we have occasion to complain; and though I am very far indeed from deprecating the exposure of what is evil, much less the suggestion of remedies, I may be permitted to express my conviction that it is not a change of system, but a deeper tone of piety, that will increase the efficiency of our churches. It seems to me, besides, that far too much is sometimes expected from them in their warfare against the kingdom of darkness, and particularly from those who labour among them in word and doctrine. If they were all like the Isaiahs, and Jeremiahs, and Ezechiels of Israel, or like John the Baptist or Paul the Apostle, or even the Son of God himself, it might still be their lot too often to say, "Lord, who hath believed our report?" and both by the great and the many to be "despised and rejected." At the same time, I believe that faithful pastors, and praying, devoted churches, will not commonly fail to increase in number and in strength.

One word about "unity," and freedom of individual opinion. Those who separate from all denominations in order to secure these, seem to me to abandon the things themselves for the sake of securing the name. From all who do not happen to embrace their opinions in reference to the pastoral office, &c., they stand aloof, refusing to unite in any of their religious services, or in any means for awaking the attention of mankind around them. In this town "the Brethren," while they plead for friend King's seven points, constitute, in fact, the most sectarian of all sects. Persons of all other evangelical communions can and do co-operate cheerfully and cordially, and as brethren: they remain isolated and apart. Nor are they a whit more willing to receive to their communion those who believe in the Lord Jesus, and desire to obey him, than any other denomination is, without regard to matters of opinion. All the churches here, and I suppose this is the general rule, include persons whose opinions on doctrine, and discipline, and religious ordinances, are exceedingly various, and this without pro-

ducing alienation or shyness. There are baptized believers associated with the Wesleyans, and the Independents, and Lady Huntingdon's connexion; and there are, if I mistake not, persons of paedobaptist views who sit at the Lord's table in the Baptist chapel, and are welcomed as brethren. There is, in point of fact, with regard to the three latter, just as much freedom of individual opinion and of real practical unity as there could be if all bore but one name, while they would shrink from adopting a name which would seem to imply that none who stood aloof from them were worthy of being called "Christians" or "Brethren." Whether this be the case throughout the country, I will not undertake to say; but sure I am that there is nothing in the system of Nonconformists to prevent its being so.

Yours respectfully,
A PASTOR OF WORKING MEN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Perhaps your Forest of Dean correspondent was right in saying that as many of the poor are, in proportion, religiously inclined, as ever. I remember hearing Mr. Sherman preach the funeral sermon for Mr. Miller, the City missionary, who was killed on the North Western Railroad, in which he stated that, when the corpse was removed to be conveyed for interment, about six hundred poor people followed him, at least two-thirds of whom were turned back at one of the toll-bridges, being too poor to pay the toll. This shows that religion has still some hold upon our poorer fellow-countrymen, when simply presented; and I may remark, in passing, that Miller was a man apt to teach.

But the real question is, Why does the majority of working men give no heed to the way of salvation? First, because the world by nature knows not God. But as this applies to all men, and is ignored in this discussion, the mere mention of it is sufficient. Secondly, because of the lusts of the flesh. No person can walk through the streets of our towns and villages, without seeing that here drunkenness occupies the first place. And the keepers of drinking-houses are wise in their generation. Almost every one of them has its "concert" or "harmonic meeting," to lure men and women to enter the place where Satan's seat is. Thirdly, the influence of the Church Establishment seems not to have been taken into account. It is well known that its forms of marriage, baptism, and burial, are dispensed to all who may apply for them, irrespective of character. But see how this acts against personal religion. Humanity is sluggish by nature, but this system urges no man to personal piety, as there is nothing to prevent any from availing themselves of its forms, they being dispensed by law. Now, as the majority of this nation are working men, and professionally Churchmen, it follows that this system is fearfully responsible for their low religious state, as it keeps them in a torpid condition. This is first in the category of human obstacles.

But there are undoubtedly obstacles, among the religious, of a repellent character; practices which act unfavourably upon their own characters. Apparently these are mainly of two kinds; viz., money-worship and man-worship. In the present day it seems taken for granted that every rich man is "highly respectable;" to be poor is to be thought little of. It is, as Goethe says—

"An goldes hängt, nach goldes drängt,
Doch alles . . ."

It is the temptation of trading communities; but should such a feeling find a place in the Church of God? Is it not the greatest possible nourisher of pride, which is the source of all evil? And it may taint even the overseers of the churches, making them to fawn upon the rich, instead of feeders and helpers of those (without respect of persons) for whom Christ died. Adam Smith, in his day, saw the evil influence of money upon religious institutions. Contrasting endowed and voluntary systems, he says ("Wealth of Nations," b. v. ch. I, art. 3), "The independent provisions, however, which in many places have been made for dissenting teachers, by means of voluntary subscriptions, of trust rights, and other evasions of the law, seem very much to have abated the zeal and activity of those teachers. They have many of them become very learned, ingenious, and respectable men; but they have in general ceased to be very popular preachers. The Methodists, without half the learning of the Dissenters, are much more in vogue." Thus endowments act as opiates. But to resume. The multitude is usually not overburdened with cash, and, when it is known that a person entering a church is thought nothing of unless he subscribes to this and that society, it may repel many people; at least I have heard this reason given.

Then, as regards man-worship. How many believe a thing because Mr. A. or Dr. B. says so! Here is Milton's judgment of such persons:—"A man . . . if he believe things only because his pastor says so, or the assembly so determine, without knowing other reasons, though his belief be true, yet the very truth he holds becomes his heresy," ("Areopagitica.") There is also a practice now much in vogue, that when a dissenting pastor dies, he is followed to the grave by the male members of his congregation, and all wear mourning for him. Certes, a dissenting pastor bears a relationship to

his people different to that which a parish priest bears to his, but, to say the least, the practice is absurd; there is, I apprehend, no law of Christ for it. Poor men have neither time nor money to spare; thus another distinction is made between them and those who are better off. In a suburb of London, two Independent pastors and a Catholic priest died within some months of each other, and each was followed to the grave by a procession. People did not omit to make bitter remarks, because Dissenters acted as did the Catholics; they, moreover, contrast Dissenters with the Church, where such things are neither practised nor expected. Other minor things there are, such as titles, organs, chanting, Babylonish garments, romantic and fictitious phraseology in hymns, all savouring of the spirit of the world, and all acting unfavourably on the minds of those who practise them. And men reap as they sow. Therefore are there mere sentimental pietists, sickly in spirit, and shrinking from combat with the world, in place of men and women profoundly truthful, full of religious fire, and inspired by love, as they ought to be, and as the Gospel would make them, if thoroughly followed. The upholders of things as they are may think these matters trivial; if so, they are all the more easy to alter, and they should be altered, until the standard of apostolic simplicity is arrived at, as when men worshipped in upper rooms.

Yours respectfully,

January 23, 1849.

A. H.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am much obliged by your opening your columns for the free expression of the opinions of working men on a most important theme, and have felt highly gratified by the results, so far as developed. I have been in the Church of Christ, by free choice and voluntary profession, thirty-seven years, and have engaged in the ministry of the word thirty-five; and during eight of those years have travelled over great part of the kingdom; and can confirm, by facts that have come under my own observation, most of the complaints of working men relative to religious institutions and its professors. Mr. Drew, of Newbury, has, I think, stated the facts of the case relative to the real existing state of things clearly, and with your papers in summing up I most cordially agree. It is said of the Saviour, that "the common people heard him gladly;" and I believe it will be found so now by any preacher who will proclaim pure Christianity in the same plain, simple manner that he did, exposing the faults, neglects, and inconsistencies of professors as well as those of the profane; and those of the employers, as well as those of the employed. I can say, for one, that I have generally found it so in every part of the country; and my own conviction is, that the upper and middle classes are the greatest hindrance to the advancement of real and vital godliness among the working classes. Next month, I shall have been here two years, during which time I shall have received into church fellowship 177, including 16 proposed for reception to communion on the first Lord's-day in February next, all of the working classes; and think none need to fear of failing to do the same in any place, where no peculiar difficulties exist, if forty or fifty real Christians will be and do just what the word of God requires, and will heartily co-operate with their pastors to advance Christianity, as detailed in the Acts of the Apostles. If any of my fellow-Christians wish to know what to do, and how to do it, a cheap publication, sold by Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row, entitled, "Helps to Revival Churches," will show them. Again heartily thanking you for entering on this subject, and the manner in which you have treated it,

I am, yours affectionately,

Derby, January 26, 1849. THOMAS PULSFORD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have perused, with deepest interest, the letters of working men and others which have appeared in your columns. With the statements and complaints of most of them I sympathize; perhaps it would be ill-timed and carping criticism to except to the style and tone of any. Your own admirable editorial articles, so lucidly exhibiting the causes of the evils we unitedly deplore, have my warmest approbation. You have told the truth, sir, and told it in a truth-telling way; some of your readers may frown at it, the majority will approve. I have no desire to put forth my views on the matter; and had any of your correspondents but slightly attended to what will be the purport of this note, it would not have been penned. As I earnestly desire its insertion, I shall study, before all things, brevity and clearness. Allow me, then, to move for an arrest of judgment on behalf of a certain class of ministers, those—and they are chiefly found among the rising ministry—who, from their untoward position and circumstances, are fettered in the free expression of thought and in action. We live in an age of shams and pretence. Conventionalism and creeds, and stereotyped forms of faith, must be sustained. Many ministers are required to pronounce the Shibboleth of certain "influential members" of their churches, or woe betide them. If a minister, when beholding a multitude of sinful men before him, reasons with, entreats, and urges them to flee to Christ for

safety, careless of the trammels by which such reasonings, &c., ought to be, as he is told, surrounded, he becomes at once an innovator and heterodox. Should he visit the houses of the poor and needy who are not members of his congregation, he is gently, and sometimes not gently, informed that a pastor's duty is to look after his church. If seen in public thoroughfares conversing with the poor and ill clad, he is reminded that it is not respectable, and some ministerial brother, "who never does such things," is pointed at as his model. If he attempts to better the temporal condition of the working classes, he is told that is not his business: he is to "preach the gospel," and strive to make the suffering many content with their condition: while the slightest allusion to the monster evils arising out of the connexion of Church and State is set down as political, and awakens a ferment of feeling in the breasts of these "influential members." What, in such a condition of things, is a minister to do? Preach and act, it may be said, what he believes to be truth, careless of consequences. Good. I can point to some who do. Still, ministers are but men; temptations act as powerfully upon them as upon others. They wish not to excite the hostility of any of their members, and they dread secessions. They may secure the sympathy of the working classes—but they will lose to some extent the sympathy of their church. Perhaps some may leave their ministry. What then? Ministerial brethren will look shy upon them; other churches will bear of them as disturbers of the peace of their church. The men are at once placed under a ban, and their usefulness impeded. Let them proceed in their career, it may be said, and if "churches" leave them they will secure the sympathy and love of others. True. But look at the temptations and difficulties surrounding them. Look at what they must sacrifice, and the "loss which they must gain." I contend, sir, that in numberless instances, "inertness, and want of sympathy to the working classes in ministers," should be rather written, *hostility, either open or covert, in churches, to a minister sympathizing with these classes.* I know something of the difficulties of those who are resolved to act as faithful ministers of Christ. Many of them, from some or all of the above specified causes, are strongly tempted to throw up the ministry, as it is called, in disgust. I have now before me a letter from one, a talented young minister, inquiring if I know of any secular employment which will suit him. The churches, sir, are the unsympathizers. I grant you that many ministers fall under the same category. Still, let not the unsympathizing churches escape the lash any more than the "unsympathizing ministers." Yours,

January 25th, 1849.

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To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—No church can fulfil its mission to the rising generation, or its own neighbourhood, without a working harmonious pastor; no pastor can fulfil his without an energetic church; whatever hinders the development of the capabilities of either is prejudicial to both. The different position in which the acceptance of a call leaves the respective parties is a hindrance to this development; a call, once accepted, is considered a settlement for life. Is the minister inefficient or idle (and there are many such), the church cannot get rid of him but by starving him out; thus almost ruining the cause, and engendering feelings that take a long time to subside. If not a fellow-worker with them, he is a dead weight upon all their exertions; but if the minister is not satisfied with the state of things, he can and does leave them upon a very short notice. I think if all churches would only make engagements for a year, renewable if mutually agreeable, that ministers would be much more stirring and useful men, and churches would not, for a trifle, part with one who was going about doing good, and no inducement would be presented to those who think the ministry an easy, respectable way of making a living; in short, the position would be more healthy for both parties. It does appear strange that so many apathetic men should be in the ministry, while every other branch of intellectual effort requires indomitable perseverance to attain even to mediocrity. But the security of their position seems to foster, and even to create, apathy. Better, far, to have the energies of the church stretched almost to breaking for one year, than to live on in the poor dying state in which so many exist.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

January 18th, 1849.

T.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read the letters by working men, published in your thriving journal in the month of December, 1848, with deep and earnest interest. The thanks of the real and disinterested friends of the labouring classes are justly due to you, Sir, for the readiness with which you have afforded an opportunity to the sons of noble toil to state their own reasons for keeping aloof from the churches of Christ. In my humble opinion, the reasons which they assign are such as should lead the people of God to look into the matter, in order to remedy the evil of which your very intelligent and educated correspondents complain. That the great bulk of the working classes have been too much neglected by both

the ministers of Christ and the people of God, is a fact which cannot successfully be gainsaid. My object in writing is not, however, to judge those who are now upon their trial, but in my measure to convince your correspondents that I am their debtor, and anxious to make restitution, so far as I am able. I have, therefore, resolved to present each one of these working men, whose letters appeared in your paper during the month of December last past, with a copy of my little book, "The Impending Dangers of the Country; or, Hidden Things brought to Light." Any, or all of these men, may have a copy of the said book for calling for it at your office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. You know their real addresses; and, therefore, I leave it to you, Sir, to request Messrs. C. Miall and Cockshaw to give the books to those to whom I now present them; that is to say, if they either call for them, or send to your office for them.

Earnestly praying that the time may not be far distant when the working classes of this, and every other country, shall be found one with the people of God, and the ministers and people of God one with them in every good work,

I remain, dear Sir, yours as ever,
Bethel Cottage, 20th Jan., 1849. W. FERGUSON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—Wishing to give the discussion of this grave subject a practical turn, I would venture to suggest that those of the working classes who feel the various causes assigned by them to be hindrances to the spread of religion among their order, should enter into communication with each other for the adoption of some means by which the masses, at present strangers to the benign influence of Christianity, should be brought into contact with it by those who feel its power on their minds, and its corresponding effects on their lives and circumstances. To this end I would recommend a conference among them at an early period to consider in what way they could unitedly assist in changing this wide-spread indifference into interest and pleasure. My conviction is, that whatever is done, must be *by* them, and not *for* them. Nor are there wanting men whose minds are deeply imbued with the noblest patriotism and heroic piety—men, the mention of whose names calls forth feelings of grateful pleasure from the hearts of the great body of the masses, who have, through evil and good report, proved their just claims to equal rights with their more fortunate fellow-citizens, on the ground of obedience to the highest claims of Christianity. Such men would rejoice to lend the assistance of their great and varied talents for the furtherance of this gigantic and holy purpose, in comparison to which there is not, in my humble estimation, a movement of the age can claim regard for a nobler end. Moving much among the working classes, I can bear a sad testimony to the almost universal distaste for religious associations that prevails. May I then be allowed to offer the above as a first step to the removal to them of so disastrous a state of mind? Accept, dear sir, the thanks of one who rejoiced at the establishment of the *Nonconformist* for the consistent advocacy of those principles on which it was begun, and for this last evidence of your determination to fulfil your honourable mission, which I assure you has infused hope in the minds of many who have long despaired of present means for the promulgation of Christian truth among the people. F. C.

London, January 26, 1849.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I was till very lately a working man in London; have only just got above that class, and now I employ one or two hands. You will oblige me if you will insert a line or two on the subject that has recently occupied so much of your space, "The Working Classes and Religious Institutions."

I see that you close the subject next week, and before you do close it, I am anxious to place before you a single thought that I have upon it. In the letters you have published, the blame of the present state of things is laid on the ministry; and, to a certain extent, I agree in this. They do not understand us; by us, I mean labouring men and small masters. In my own denomination, I hear them sometimes speak as if they thought we did not either read or think; yet we can occasionally detect bad grammar and falsified history. But, Sir, I would not blame the ministers alone; I think there is another class that have something to do with the objection of working men to our religious system, and that class is the masters. There is an alienation between them and the men; I have felt it myself; and having cherished it against a master, you will, of course, expect me to think it just. I do so. There is too little communism among us. I do not want any of the French article they call by that name; but I do want that the hands should profit in some proportion to the master; and until we have some of this real sympathy, and more of a brotherly manner between master and man, you will not find your working men attend the same minister; or, if they worship the same God, will they worship in the same house as their employer?

There is more of this feeling than most employers

think. I can tell you, Sir, I was once in the ——— Chapel, a place where I always worship with pleasure, and where I always enjoy the instruction, and I there detected my master, a man of wealth; a leading man in his trade; a large donor to most religious societies; first deacon of a church; a chief man in the synagogue; a man who I think injured me and my fellow-workmen every day in the week; and his presence spoiled the service to me. I should not wish to frequent the same chapel as he, and I certainly never would join the same church.

Both in town and in the country, this feeling may partly account for the pews containing so few of us.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, Jan. 27, 1849. LABOUR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The bold and fearless manner in which you have dwelt upon the evils in the Church, both personally and through your correspondents, has led me to come to the conclusion, that you are the avower of Nonconformity in its broadest sense, extending it not to the errors of one established sect merely, but to error of all kind, wherever existing. On this understanding, I again take up my pen, and beg that you will, in this instance, waive your resolution of closing your columns to the letters of working men, and suffer me once more to indulge in a few further reflections on the cause of the decline of religion amongst us. My reason for asking this favour is, because, not knowing your resolution, I did not, in my letter of the 1st instant, embody the whole of my views upon the subject, but waited, trusting that an abler exponent would enter the field, or that a better opportunity would be afforded, in case the suggestion of calling a general council of believers, to inquire into the causes, should be taken up with a practical design. However, as I have not very sanguine expectations of seeing that idea realized at present, I make bold again to give you my views; and the more so, as they are such as have not, as yet, occupied a prominent feature amongst the causes hitherto assigned by yourself and others.

When we consider the fact that Christianity was designed by its Founder as the greatest blessing which he could bestow upon mankind, and that he in the formation of his church intended it as the instrument by which the woes and miseries of man should be alleviated in the present world, and his eternal happiness secured in the future, and when further we consider that eighteen centuries have elapsed since its foundation, and yet that out of a population of a thousand million beings, not more than a tenth have as yet been made acquainted with this great gift; and out of that tenth even nine-tenths are through ignorance and other causes living in opposition to its truths, and the remaining few are not adding to their number, but contrariwise; when thoughts such as these are brought home to our understandings, we are almost compelled to come to the conclusion that there must be unfaithfulness either on the part of the Head of the Church, in fulfilling his promises to his people, or on the part of his people, in not rendering obedience to his commandments, such obedience being the ground on which the fulfilment of the promises rests. The former supposition is one which all must immediately reject. The latter is one which all who give it serious thought must conclude is the real case; and therefore the cause of the present languishing state of Christianity, and consequently of the deplorable state of mankind universally.

And, doubtless, were many of those who come to this conclusion interrogated as to their views of the particular grounds in which the disobedience was enacted, they would furnish replies most readily, which, however satisfactory to their own minds, we cannot but regard as partial and unsatisfactory. Amongst such replies, we should perhaps hear the union of Church and State assigned as one ground; the want of unity among Christians assigned as another; and, were we to pursue our inquiries, we should meet with many others of a similar nature.

But these, we contend, are influences of but a partial nature; whereas, the evil prevails to a universal extent. And how, we would ask, can a universal effect be ascribed to any other than a universal cause? This, then, is the grand question. The cause is universal, and is traceable to the almost universal disobedience which professing Christians evince to the commands of Christ. This, Sir, is the root of the evil, and we are all more or less guilty of upholding it. The sacred commands of Christ are looked upon by the men of the world as designed to be mere idealities; and we Christians, in too many instances, are guilty of treating them as such. We consider them very beautiful and desirable in their nature, and pray that we may fulfil them; but here the matter ends. We do not think of giving them that strict obedience which their Author intended his people should give. Who amongst us, for instance, thinks of loving his neighbour as himself; or of giving up his all for Christ? These and other precepts we are guilty of disobeying daily, and if we break one command we are guilty of transgressing the whole (James ii. 10). Who,

then, can wonder that sin and iniquity yet prevail to an awful extent, and that the earth is yet full of the habitation of darkness?

To get over these injunctions, it is argued, that the present constitution of things renders obedience all but impossible. That being a commercial nation we are thereby compelled to adopt customs and habits which are at variance with the precepts of Christianity—that these customs having been in existence for centuries, have become, as it were, wrapped up in our very nature; thereby making it impossible to render strict literal obedience to our Saviour's precepts.

These and similar arguments are made use of to satisfy our consciences whenever the truth is brought home to our hearts. But what do such arguments prove? Why simply that we love our present institutions, our habits and customs, our occupations and wealth, far better than we love our Lord. They prove that when he enjoins one course of action, and our inclination and national customs induce another, we give the preference to the latter, even though we thereby necessarily treat the former with contempt. By taking a survey of the institutions and customs of our country, we see that we are endeavouring to unite the two characters—striving to be followers of Christ, and, at the same time, possessors of houses and lands, of wealth and worldly reputation. Our religion enjoins us to give up these things; but our non-compliance shows that we love them more than we do our Lord. How could Matthew have continued to be a publican and a disciple at one and the same time? yet this is an anomaly we are striving to get over. We are afraid of the consequences of giving strict obedience to the moral precepts; we are afraid of becoming a peculiar people—afraid of the sneer and ridicule of the Pharisees and worldling. Do we not thereby cease to place faith in Christ, and give up our claim to the title of believers? But this is a subject, to do justice to which it would be necessary to fill volumes.

It may, perhaps, be asked by some, where shall we find the characters thus described? We have heard of them with our ears, and read of them in times past, but hardly expect to see any in our time. Does the thought never enter the minds of such individuals that it is their bounden duty to do all in their power to become such characters themselves? or at least to do as much as in them lies to bring about a state of things favourable to the development of such characters? Perhaps had they interested themselves more deeply in the concerns of the poor, they would have found individuals amongst them bearing a far greater resemblance to a Christian in deed, than they had any idea of. It is principally amongst those destitute of worldly possessions that the most genuine piety is to be found. Their outward circumstances bearing the closest resemblance to those of Jesus of Nazareth, they are the better enabled to resemble him in life and conduct.

The question very naturally arises, What is to be done to bring about a better state of things? The evil is universal, and where can a commensurate remedy be found? This is a question of such paramount importance, that an answer cannot and should not be hastily given. Let us hope that it is one which is now occupying the thoughts of all who sincerely desire the prosperity of Zion. The number of such individuals is not so small as some would make us believe. We want a common centre, around which we can rally and hold counsel together. In the midst of counsellors there is safety. The annals of the past show to us that many well-meaning individuals have proposed and sought to carry out systems for the welfare of mankind, which have proved utterly inefficacious, and, in some instances, subversive of the truths they thought of realizing. This, however, should not deter us from striving, according to our several abilities, to do good to all men. We cannot rest satisfied with the advice some give; viz., to wait till the time, the "set time to favour Zion," arrive. We may wait and wait till we are in our graves, and those who have perished for lack of knowledge will rise up in judgment against us for having stood with our arms folded, instead of giving our whole time and energies to bring about that time—the time when we shall not have to say, "Know the Lord;" but all shall know him, from the least even unto the greatest.

But I have already encroached too much on your space, I fear, and I must therefore conclude. If any of your readers who sympathize with the above would give me their ideas and views (addressed as below) we might possibly arrive at something which you might hereafter deem worthy of insertion. Yours sincerely,

St. Alban's, January 14th, 1849.

THEOPHILUS.

A WORKING MAN'S CHURCH.

A correspondent, "L.," furnishes us with the following description of a church without an official minister or pews:—"In contrast to the general system of Nonconformist churches, by which the heavy seat-rents, the particular habits and appearance of the minister, and the exclusive character, apparently at least, of the house and pews, operate as a barrier to the working classes, allow me to draw your atten-

tion to one case where these hindrances do not exist. The congregation I refer to is one of from 200 to 300, in a very neat, comfortable, plain house, belonging to themselves, with the expense of its erection nearly all paid, so far as, indeed, they are at present anxious for. The whole annual expense of the house, including the interest of the debt, does not exceed £30 to £40. This sum is raised by voluntary contributions alone, and is so small as to be burdensome to no one. There are no seat-rents whatever—every seat is free to all who enter the house. The principal reason why they are enabled to do this is, that they have not a pastor to support. The whole teaching is contributed by the body at large, and not by one individual specially educated for such a work. They have, however, three pastors, all of whom teach according to their several abilities; and not these only, but gifted brethren besides engage in this duty. By taking the teaching wholly on themselves, they have it in their power to offer an opportunity to all, without charge, to hear the proclamation of the gospel. Then as to the quality of the discourses delivered here, fine orations, and possibly such learned and well-studied sermons may not be heard as are generally composed by learned ministers; but if there sometimes be a want of learned compositions, there is plain, unadorned sentiment; if short discourses, they are less wearisome; if sometimes positively faulty, they are redeemed by the better quality of others; and instead of the sameness of one speaker, there is variety not only of talent, but also of expression, meeting a similar variety of habits of thought and taste on the part of the hearers. It so happens, but by mere accident, that these pastors are all working men, one of whom, though he exhibits a great want of education, and whose language even is very defective in grammatical construction, manifests more than average talent, and speaks more eloquently from the heart to the heart, than most teachers, even with all the benefit of collegiate training. The aspect of this church is inviting to the working classes. There is no distinctive class; no ministerial status to keep up; no peculiar style of language and manner of delivery; but they see men of their own class, and of other classes as the case may be, speaking unadornedly of the truths of religion, and enforcing them on their auditors in such a way as may appear to them best suited to have effect on the minds of their brethren and hearers. Whatever faults this system may have, it is free from those which appear so conspicuously, and with such damaging effects, in the other; and if I may be allowed another word, the pecuniary capabilities of the congregation are available for the wants of the poorer brethren, who, by the generally prevailing system, are lamentably but inevitably neglected."

THE CHOLERA IN THE HOLBORN UNION.—Several fatal cases of cholera having occurred in this union, additional medical officers have been appointed to attend the paupers on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms of the disease. On Sunday morning, the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Southwood Smith, Mr. Grainger, and Dr. Farre, attended at the workhouse in Gray's-inn-lane, to decide upon the proper steps to be taken to check the spread of the malady. They expressed a very decided opinion that not more than 800 inmates should be permitted in the building at any one time. Various suggestions made by the medical officers were ordered to be carried into effect.

THE CARDIGAN ELECTION is causing much excitement in the immediate vicinities. We regret to find that it is settled down to a mere party and personal contest. There is no great principle to contend for, and judging from the tenor of the following address of Mr. Pryse, he is not so liberal as we had hoped he was:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CARDIGANSHIRE BOROUGH.
MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I am highly gratified by the kind reception you have given me. The result of my canvass is truly satisfactory.

I find that it is reported by my opponents that I am in favour of the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland out of the public funds. I beg to inform you, that I am opposed to such a measure.

I also understand that the gentlemen who have been kind enough to publish my political opinions to you, describe me as an enemy to the shipping interest of this country. I am not its enemy, but its warm friend.

Thanks to you for your kind support. I shall go to the poll with great confidence of success.

Believe me yours faithfully,

PRYSE PRYSE.

Committee-room, Gogerddan Arms, January 23, 1849.
He is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholics out of the public funds. This is rather suspicious; would he rob Peter to pay Paul? We do not object to the endowment of the Catholics as such, but to the principle of endowment altogether—whether it be of Protestants or Catholics, Episcopalians or Congregationalists; and we would faithfully counsel the Dissenting voters to ascertain this important point before they vote for Mr. Pryse. Of the issue of the election it would be premature to give an opinion. Both parties speak confidently of their success. Our Aberystwyth correspondent shows a majority of fifty in favour of Mr. Pryse as the result of the canvass, as under:—

	Pryse.	Neutral.	Harford.
Aberystwyth.....	181	—	60
Adpar.....	30	—	16
Lampeter.....	47	—	75
Cardigan.....	17	21	82
	285	21	233

We understand that several Dissenters, including ministers, from Aberystwyth, have been engaged at Cardigan during this week, canvassing for Mr. Pryse. We trust they have a clear conscience in the matter.—*Principality.*

IRELAND.

THE MEETING OF THE "MAJORITY" OF THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVES ON THE POOR-LAW, which Mr. Henry Grattan promised himself, was held in Dublin on Tuesday week, and consisted only of the following ten members:—Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Keatinge, Mr. Scully, Alderman O'Brien, Mr. Green, Mr. St. George, Mr. Sadlier, and Colonel Dunne. Mr. Grattan having taken the chair, he and some others expressed extreme regret that more Members had not attended. Mr. St. George feared the Irish Members were become apathetic to the interests of their country. Most of the gentlemen present expressed their opinions on the defects of the present system; but it was finally agreed to adjourn till Thursday, in hopes of a larger attendance. Mr. Grattan declared "it was his intention to vote against every Government, be it Whig or Tory, and to oppose it in every manner [that] the Rules of the House allowed, which did not attend to Irish affairs. This had been long ago Mr. O'Connell's idea, and it was not then approved of by him; but now the times were such that no inducement whatever would prevail on him to deviate from that plan; and therefore he would vote against any Government, right or wrong, that did not attend to the interests of Ireland, because he thought that those interests had been most culpably neglected."

THE STATE TRIALS.—DEFEAT OF THE CROWN.—The Irish Court of Queen's Bench gave a decision on Wednesday against the Attorney-General in the minor State prosecution of Patrick Gogarty, for drilling and training. The prisoner had been sentenced to transportation, but sued a writ of error; and his indictment has been quashed on the ground that it did not set forth the matter charged with sufficient legal distinctness under the Drilling Act. Gogarty was released, and walked out of court. Fifteen other cases are governed by this decision.—The application of Mr. Gavan Duffy, to the full Court of Queen's Bench, for liberation on bail, was refused after argument on Thursday, both on formal and general grounds. His trial is to proceed next week.

THE PREVALENCE OF INCENDIARY CRIME in the hitherto orderly and tranquil districts of the county Down has attracted the attention of Government; and Major Brownrigg, of the constabulary, has been sent thither on a commission of inquiry into the subject.—The Belfast people are taking active means to put down the northern incendiaries. A city meeting is to be held, and various measures employed. At a meeting held at Dunmurry, the extraordinary expedient was broached of employing bloodhounds for the detection of the guilty parties.

PRETTY WELL FOR A CONVICT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Mr. Smith O'Brien has written to the Secretary of the Limerick Institute to say, that it is not his intention to renew his subscription to the Limerick Institution, and he requests that his name may be removed from the list of members.

REPRESENTATION OF WATERFORD.—It is stated that Alderman Meagher (father of one of the State prisoners) is about to retire from the representation of this city, and that Mr. Wyse, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, who formerly represented Waterford, is likely to become a candidate. In Waterford, as in most other parts of Ireland, the Repeal and Young Ireland parties have fallen very considerably in local and electioneering influence. Twelve months ago the Repealers carried all before them at the municipal elections; but at the last annual election, men of moderate opinions were chosen in preference.

THE POPE'S RESCRIPT AGAINST THE COLLEGES.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* says, that on Sunday last, according to the circular to that effect issued by Dr. Slattery, Catholic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, the Papal rescripts against the Government colleges were read in all the chapels of the archdiocese.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL SYNOD.—There has been a grand ecclesiastical pageant at Tuam. On Tuesday week the provincial synod of prelates, and the dignitaries of the archbishopric, walked in procession from the archiepiscopal palace to the cathedral, where mass was solemnized. The following glowing account of the ceremony is from the *Freeman's Journal*:—"At half-past ten the procession issued from the gates of his Grace's residence in the following order:—the students of St. Jarlath's College, clad in soutans and white surplices; the professors of St. Jarlath's, in soutans and surplices; a large body of the clergy of the province, followed by the dignitaries in their sacerdotal robes. The Dean and Chapter of the Archdiocese; the Very Rev. Dr. Durkan, D.D., Dean of Anchoyry, bearing the cross, supported on either side by acolytes with lighted tapers, and preceded by the thurifer, or incense-bearer, carrying the censer. Lastly came the prelates, six in number, in the order of precedence prescribed by the rubric, the junior bishop holding the first place, and his Grace the Archbishop being last; each bishop was attended by his chaplain and train-bearer. His grace and the other prelates were mitred, and robed in full pontificals. As the procession descended the steps of the archiepiscopal residence, and proceeded through the dense mass of the people along the laurelled path strewn for it, the scene was, in the highest degree, magnificent, and imposing in its solemn grandeur—the voices of the prelates and clergy raised in the glorious chaunt of the litany of the saints—the blaze of the jewelled mitres and copes of cloth of gold, worn by the venerated shepherds of the church, the clouds of fragrant incense through which gleamed the golden cross borne on high, in front the long stream of white robed clergy, all moving through the dense masses

of the people, whilst on all the bright morning shone with a brightness like that of a young spring day—all formed a scene that seemed to fill every heart in that dense multitude with feelings too deep for words. As the procession passed the outward gates another scene, scarcely less imposing, presented itself. The cathedral, in all the magnificent symmetry of its proportions, and the true ecclesiastical tone of its gothic turrets and arched windows, presented its glorious front to the morning sun, reflected by the thousand apices of its gothic tracery, while through the widely opened valves of its front entrance was seen within the high altar, with its blazoned window of many hues, its golden candelabra blazing with red light, its gorgeous antependium and glittering tabernacle, shining afar through the long vista of white-robed priests and attendants, whilst on either hand arose noble buildings devoted to religion; the College of St. Jarlath's, and the convents of the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of Charity. The vast crowd having assembled within the church, the high mass was chaunted. The imposing scene was presented to the faithful present of the preparatory invocation by the prelates and dignitaries about to meet in synod, of the blessing of the Most High on their intended deliberations." This reads like a page out of the ecclesiastical history of the middle ages.

THE QUESTION OF ENDOWING THE IRISH CATHOLIC CLERGY will certainly be brought before Parliament in the middle of next session by Mr. Keogh, the Conservative and Catholic M.P. for Athlone.—*Daily News.*

DENOUEMENT OF THE NEWTONBREDA ROMANCE.—It appears that the "heroism" of Miss M'Veigh was an elaborately contrived fiction. A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* (who is corroborated by the Belfast paper), says:—"Miss Grace M'Veigh's laurels have been torn down. It was satisfactorily proved before the magistrate this day (Friday), that she had been in Belfast on the day preceding the night that she made such courageous work; that she was in several butchers' shops trying to get a bottle of blood; that she got one at length from a very decent man, of the name of John Hamill, who, as well as his daughter, and a boy about sixteen years of age, have all identified Miss Grace as the person who came for the blood, and took it with her. The cap that was found as having belonged to the man who was shot, has also been identified by a person in the old clothes trade as the one which he sold to Miss M'Veigh on the same day that she bought the blood; he has identified Miss M'Veigh also. This the young lady seems to have riddled with shot, to assist in making the story appear like truth."

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN GLASGOW.—On Wednesday last, a series of forgeries were discovered to have been perpetrated by Mr. Alexander Buchanan, the senior partner in the firm of Buchanan and Anderson, gingham and pullicate manufacturers, 62, Queen-street. Buchanan, it is said, for a considerable period, was in the habit of withdrawing the forged documents a day or so previous to their becoming due; but on Wednesday this precaution had been neglected, and a bill of £679 was presented by one of the banks to the ostensible acceptors, W. B. Higgins and Co., who, of course, were astonished at the production of such a document. This caused the bank to communicate with the individual, who, on the pretence of coming to the office to explain, made his escape, and has not since been heard of. The extent of the forgeries is variously stated at from £12,000 to £20,000, but at any rate it is generally believed that there have been forgeries to the amount of £7,000 on one of the Glasgow banks, and £5,000 on another. There are a number of other bills for various amounts in the hands of different parties, bearing the same signature, as also a signature purporting to be that of John Fyfe and Co., merchants, Renfield-street, all drawn by Alexander Buchanan, and likewise pronounced forgeries.

ENTAIL IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.—Twenty-eight legal notices of entail improvements appear in the *North British Advertiser*; among the rest of the applications is one from Mr. Vans Agnew, for authority to execute a bond for £13,451 16s. 1d., over Sheuchan and Barnbarroch, in Wigton and Kirkcudbright; and another from the Earl of Stair, to disentail Cousland, New Cranston, and Heriot Muir in Mid-Lothian.

MURDER OF ANOTHER OF THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND'S GAMEKEEPERS.—A shocking murder was perpetrated at Trundle Myers, near West Auckland, some time during Sunday week, on a man named George May, a watcher, in the employ of the Duke of Cleveland. This is the second murder of one of his Grace's keepers within twelve months; and it is remarkable that the men who shot Shirley in February last, meant to have murdered not him, but May, who has now met the fate he then escaped. He gave evidence, it will be recollected, against Thompson and Dowson on their trial.

A HIGHWAYMAN SHOT.—Mr. Steel, a spirit-merchant of Elmsall, near Ferrybridge, has shot a highwayman, in self-defence. As Mr. Steel was returning at night from Wakefield market, where he had been collecting money, two men appeared before him, making exclamations which betrayed their purpose; Mr. Steel cocked a pistol, put his horse to a gallop, and escaped from the fellows, who attempted to seize the bridle. A little while after, another man rushed on him, and struck him with a bludgeon, knocking him from his horse; the villain then prepared to strike Mr. Steel over the head, but the latter shot him in the shoulder. Mr. Steel then remounted his horse, and made off, just as the other two robbers came up.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 31, Two o'clock.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

DISAFFECTION OF THE GARDE MOBILE AND TRIUMPH OF THE MINISTRY.

The agitation which has pervaded Paris during the last few days is now beginning to subside. We subjoin a more connected narrative of the events that gave rise to this alarm than we have given elsewhere.

On Thursday last, a decree of the President of the Republic was published in the *Moniteur*, reducing the battalions of the Garde Mobile of Paris from 25 to 12 battalions. The effective force of that corps amounts to 13,000, and the new battalions are to be formed of 30 officers and 960 rank and file each. The credit voted by the National Assembly for the maintenance of the Garde Mobile, in 1849, amounted to 12,270,000*fr.* Its present re-organization will effect a saving of £4,670,000*fr.*

The decree excited general discontent among the body, especially the officers. General Changarnier, informed that a plot was forming in the Garde Mobile, on the occasion of this decree, gave orders to all the chefs de bataillon to go on Saturday to the Etat Major. As soon as they had assembled, the General, in a short speech, declared that he had just learned with great surprise and profound grief that the officers of the Garde Mobile were endeavouring to seduce the privates, and that a plot was in preparation, that a great number of permissions had been granted, and that it was intended for the parties to assemble in the Carre Marigny of the Champs-Elysees, and proceed from thence to the palace of the Elysee National and the National Assembly. The General added, that this plot had been got up on the occasion of the decree of the President of the Republic, reducing the Garde Mobile to twelve battalions. That this decree had been resolved upon with a view to conciliate the interests of the army and those of the Garde Mobile; that it was impossible to leave the officers in possession of grades superior to those of their comrades in the army, and that good order and justice imperatively demanded that no corps should have a pay very superior to that of the troops of the line; that the men who opposed themselves to the decree of the Government had failed in their duty; that the law must not be infringed; and that four superior officers, who had been pointed out as the leaders of this movement, would have to go to the prison of the Abbaye. M. Aladenize, one of the officers designated, then asked to be heard. He was very pale, and in a state of great agitation. General Changarnier invited him to collect himself, and not aggravate his position; and, above all, not to forget the interest felt for him by the President of the Republic, and his General. After reflecting for two minutes, M. Aladenize began to speak, and soon lost all decency, insulting the General, and even, it is said, menacing the President of the Republic himself. Without agitating himself, and with perfect calm and true dignity, the General rang his bell, and ordered the officer on service to enter. He arrived immediately with twenty-five gendarmes. "Do your duty," said the General, "and take M. Aladenize immediately to the Abbaye. The other three officers then asked leave to explain themselves, and did so in respectful terms. He replied, "I confide in your word and your honour, and withdraw as regards you that order which I gave, and which was only one of discipline. Return to your barracks, and inculcate order and submission to the law. Remember, above all, that I am surrounded by devoted troops, and that those who shall unpave the streets of the capital will not have to put the stones in their places again."

Between two and three o'clock on Sunday, delegates from the Garde Mobile, forming nearly a battalion, met in the Champs Elysees. They proceeded to the palace of the President of the French Republic to protest against the Ministerial decree changing their organization. Admission, however, was refused to them, and they withdrew. At a later hour a few delegates were admitted to see General Changarnier, when a long conversation ensued. The General, however, peremptorily refused to grant any of their demands, and when they referred to the promises made to them by the Provisional Government, he replied that the Provisional Government, being self-constituted, might do as they pleased, but that he was not bound to perform their engagements.

During Sunday night the Government got notice that a plot was on foot, by which the Garde Mobile were to join the Socialists, and march upon the Assembly. It appears that a deputation of the officers of the Garde Mobile went at two o'clock on that morning to the office of the *Reforme* newspaper, to express their wishes, and to ask the editor to be the means of communication between them and the Socialists. Fortunately, notice of this step was immediately sent to Gen. Changarnier, who at once gave the necessary orders, and sent for all the troops in the villages round Paris.

The Government, fearing that the insurrection might be a formidable one, has taken the precaution of sending Marshal Bugeaud to take the command of the army of the Alps, with instructions to march upon Paris, in case of necessity. Marshal Bugeaud left Paris on Monday.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—

Since the June insurrection, Paris has not worn so warlike an appearance as to-day. The whole of the National Guards are under arms; every street is

crowded with soldiers; the shops are partially closed. Upwards of 80,000 of the line—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—are bivouacked in the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Madeleine, at the Hotel de Ville, on the Place de la Bastille, along the Boulevards, and wherever else danger is to be expected. The whole of the approaches of the National Assembly are strictly guarded by immense bodies of soldiers.

On Monday morning, General Changarnier sent a large force of troops of the line to the barracks of St. Denis and Courbevoie, where the most refractory of the Garde Mobile were quartered, and most of them have quietly laid down their arms. The National Guard were again called out, and with the regular troops protected the streets. At two o'clock the President of the Republic, in the uniform of a General of the National Guards, and attended by his aides-de-camp and a party of lancers, visited the Boulevards and other places where the troops are stationed. He was received everywhere with immense cheering, mingled with cries of "Vive le President!" "Vive l'Empereur!"

The Assembly, on Monday, which was guarded by a force of 25,000 men, was a scene of great excitement. No sooner had the Secretary read the minutes of the preceding sitting than the tribune was invaded by members holding in their hands petitions for and against the dissolution of the National Assembly. The procession to the tribune lasted about 20 minutes. Messrs. Buchez, Laissac, Mathieu de la Drome, Grandin, Denjoy, Montreuil, &c., succeeded each other and explained the object of those petitions. M. Barrot, the Minister of Justice, then ascended the tribune. It appears from the statement made by him, that the cause of the formidable military preparations, was a spirit of revolt, manifested by the Garde Mobile:—

That body, which was enlisted in February, was engaged for one year. This engagement being now near its expiration, the Government were taking measures, not for the disbanding of the corps, which, by the terms of their engagement, would have been warranted, but for its re-organization on new conditions, more in harmony with the general interests of the service, and showing more equity towards the regular troops. The intention of the Government was to anticipate the termination of the engagement, and to pay to such of the men as could not be re-engaged the full amount of their pay to the end of the engagement, so that they might have some funds to facilitate their transition back to civil life. The announcement of this intention, nevertheless, produced the greatest excitement, more especially among the officers, and a spirit of revolt spread itself, against which the preparations of this day were made.

After the explanation of M. Odillon Barrot, and a debate respecting the privileges of the Assembly, consequent upon it, the order of the day was resumed, and the Assembly entered on the discussion of the project of M. Ratteau. After a long debate the Assembly decided by a majority of 416 to 405 that the proposition of M. Ratteau for the dissolution of the Assembly on the 19th of March, should be read a second time. This decision, so opposed to that come to by the Assembly on a previous occasion, may be considered to put an end to the conflict between the executive power and the National Assembly in favour of the former. It appears from the *Times* that if the Assembly had not submitted, a *coup d'etat* would have been attempted, and that the President would have afterwards submitted himself to re-election by universal suffrage.

M. Clement Thomas has been killed in a duel with the editor of the *Corsaire*.

The committee on the law against the Clubs, had reported in favour of the law by 8 to 7. Tranquillity was not disturbed in Paris on Monday night. Several important arrests were made during the afternoon—amongst others, Colonel Forestier, of the Sixth Legion of the National Guard of Paris, the principal leader of a Republican society, and a number of incendiary Socialists. It is remarkable, that these events have produced a rise in the funds.

The *Moniteur* of Monday, contained the following:—"A Cabinet Council was held this day at the Palace of the President of the Republic. The Ministers having announced the events of Saturday to the President, he replied that he saw no reason to change his course of policy, and that the Cabinet might depend upon his firm and persevering support."

EIGHTY-THREE LIVES LOST IN A COLLIERY.

On Wednesday, about noon, a dreadful explosion took place at Darley Main Colliery, two miles south of Barnsley. It appears there were 44 getters of coal, who, with their hurriers, will amount to 66 persons. There are also horse-drivers, trappers, and others, six or ten persons, making, in the whole, between 70 and 80 in the pit at the time. At half-past five, 21 persons had been got out, 16 alive, most of whom are severely burnt, and five dead; four of the latter are married persons, some with very large families. Their names are, John Parsons, the elder, and John Parsons, the younger, father and son; Amos Harper, who has left a pregnant wife and six children; Francis Wilson; and a single man named Atkinson. The *Wakefield Journal* describes the funeral processions following each other in rapid procession from the pit at Darley, surrounded by frantic widows and childish parents, who had succeeded, not without some difficulty, in recognising their own kindred from among the heaps of fearfully mangled bodies from time to time sent up from the pit's mouth. The number of sufferers who were rescued from the scene of destruction up to ten o'clock on Wednesday was twenty. On Thursday morning, a number of men proceeded down the shaft, and commenced carrying the bodies to the mouth of the pit, from whence they were sent up to the surface at intervals. The majority of the

sufferers were fearfully mutilated. As cart-loads one after another were taken away to surrounding houses, numbers of maddened and anxious parents and wives ran after the vehicles and threw on one side the blankets, in the dreadful anticipation of recognising some one dear to them. At three there only remained three bodies undiscovered. The number of hands, of all descriptions, in the pit at the time of the accident was about 110. Of these twenty-seven were got out alive on Wednesday evening, three of whom afterwards died. The bodies which could not be reached the same evening, were, of course, quite dead when they were approached on Thursday, and we find that the total number killed is eighty-three.

An inquest was held on Friday and Saturday, but not being then concluded was adjourned to to-morrow week. It appears that the mine was examined on the 10th instant, and was perfectly safe. From the evidence given it would appear that the explosion was the result rather of accident than of negligence; but as none escaped in that part of the pit where it occurred, the immediate cause of the catastrophe will probably never be known. Mr. Charles Locke, colliery agent, said in the course of his evidence:—"We inspected the pit on the 10th instant, with naked candles, as we considered it safe to do so. In search for the bodies, we used a Davy lamp. There may have been some accumulation of gas in the old workings. They had worked the coal off to the throw, and where the old workings had fallen in, gas had accumulated. In my opinion, the recent high winds have checked the ventilation of the mine, and thus caused an explosion. I cannot blame any one. I consider it was purely an accident, arising from circumstances unknown." It is expected that a Government inquiry will be instituted.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—It is confidently reported that Mr. Hudson will very shortly resign the chair of this company, and Mr. Waddington will take his place, Mr. Peto being called in to take the deputy-chairmanship. The dividend, we believe, is not yet settled, the accounts from the other companies not being yet in, but it is believed it will not exceed 6*s.* per share.—*Herapath's Railway Journal*.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The discussion on this question was renewed at the Aldersgate Literary Institution on Monday evening. The Rev. W. Rowe, chaplain of Horsefonger-lane gaol, Mr. Dixon, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. Mr. Deering, M.P., moved, and Mr. Barrett seconded, an amendment on Mr. Pearson's resolution, which was lost by a large majority. Mr. Pearson then commenced his reply, but as it was late, postponed it to Monday, Feb. 5.

THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA.—Our New York correspondent writes as follows on this subject:—"We have every reason to believe, that the gold of our new territory is inexhaustible in quantity. It is beginning to find its way to the Atlantic cities in large amounts, the returns of cargoes sent out at an early period. One merchant of Boston received the other day, in tin canisters, the sum of 33,000 dollars, in gold as it was washed from the sands of the Sacramento, and in four days afterwards he received a certificate from the United States Mint, on which he realized the full value. A traveller, recently from the mines, states that he saw a party of men who were exploring a dry ravine approach a place which literally glittered with gold. Each man instantly threw himself upon the ground, and claimed all the space which he could cover with his body. This was asserting a right of possession on the principle of squatting, one we admit in the purchase and settlement of our government lands. Before the party separated each person had collected £60 worth of the precious metal. The very last accounts from San Francisco state that another valuable location had been discovered, and that about 100,000 dollars had been gathered daily. The miners, however, were suffering much from a want of provisions, but this will not be so long, since immense cargoes have been despatched thither within the last two months. Two barrels of brandy are reported to have been sold for 14,000 dollars. Several vessels have been sent to Demerara for rum to carry out to the mines, and that it will pay an immense profit cannot be doubted. Until supplies reach the miners, they will remain in a dreadful condition. It is said that individuals may be seen carrying fortunes about their persons, presenting the most squalid and vagabond appearance; their clothes filthy and ragged, their faces covered with hair, and their whole aspect horrible in the extreme. The first flood of emigrants from the United States had not arrived out at these last accounts."—*Daily News*.

IMPORTATION OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—The "Charles Brownell," arrived at Liverpool from Valparaiso, has brought gold bars to the value of £16,000, which had been received at that port from California.

MORE TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The East India Company have, it is understood, applied to the Government for three regiments in addition to those which have just embarked for India. Should their request be acceded to, a force amounting to 6,000 rank and file will embark for India during this year, the entire cost of maintaining which will be borne by the Company.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

With moderate supplies of all Grain, our trade is to-day very firm, having many country buyers, who now come forward, as to-day the sliding-scale ceases its further operation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English 1,240; Foreign, 6,150 qrs. Barley—English, 4,710; Foreign, 1,440 qrs. Oats—English, 5,490; Irish, 1,400; Foreign, 2,510 qrs. Flour—English, 3,180 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum; 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X. Y. Z." The sentence is too generally known to be inserted.

"A Nonconformist Examiner of the 'Examiner.'" Too local—and far too long.

"An Englishman." What others think of us may not be always right—but there is no reason why we should not keep our ears open, and profit as far as we are able.

"A Friend of Reform." We have more "copyright" property now than we know how to part with to advantage.

"A Small Capitalist." We wish to be cautious how we lend ourselves to any scheme of emigration—and much more, of emigration to Texas.

"H. M." should make his inquiry at the Registrar's office.

"X., Swansea." We understood, when replying to a former communication, that the school in question was to be resorted to only whilst another was being got ready. We should certainly object, if only with a view to prevent misapprehension, to any permanent use of it for the purpose named. The temporary accommodation, we thought, could not well be misinterpreted.

"W. A." We might describe similar occurrences every week. We wonder that parents sufficiently enlightened to refuse interloping sponsors, should regard the refusal of what is termed *Christian* burial with any concern.

"Phonopen." We must decline opening the subject on the very eve of a Parliamentary session—but possibly we may find room for his present communication as a paragraph of intelligence.

Of the numerous letters on "The Working Classes and Religious Institutions" which are not inserted, and after this week cannot be, we can only say generally that, for the most part, want of space alone has been the cause of their exclusion. We thank the writers most unfeignedly.

"The Forty Shilling." Postponed to next week.

"W. Corns." Next week.

The review of Mr. Noel's "Essay on the Union of Church and State," which appeared in our number for December 27, has, with the kind permission of the author and publishers, been thrown into the form of a tract, and may be had of Miall and Cockshaw for 1d. each (or by post 2d.), or 7s. per 100.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1849.

SUMMARY.

THIS night, Protection, once the lustiest and most darling child of Power and Selfishness, will give up the ghost. For some years past it has been in a sinking way, and the State doctor, who was called in to prescribe for it, put it upon a short allowance. It might have lived on but for the concurrence of three causes, each of which singly might have staggered a stronger patient—Famine, Agitation, and Apostacy. The potato-rot coming on the heels of the movements of the League, gave it a terrible shake—a kind of paralysis—and the doctor, whose fame and skill had been the sole trust of landlordism, confessed at last that he had no remedy, that his whole previous course of treatment had been mistaken, and that within three years Protection must die. And die it will to-night. So soon as the clock shall strike the hour of twelve, the corn-laws will be gone, and henceforward, all foreign grain will be imported free of duty. We will not speculate upon the changes, social, commercial, and even political, which will follow upon this measure—we do not believe that human sagacity can conjecture all—but, as we cannot join the Manchester Reformers in the shout of triumph with which they will this night hail the destruction of their foe, we will hurrah in anticipation, and congratulate them and the country upon the extinction of one of the greatest curses to which the British people have in modern times been exposed.

There will be, as a matter of course, some spasmodic attempts to resuscitate the dead—and frantic efforts to recall the gone, like those of Lear over the corpse of Cordelia. The agriculturists—we mean the landlords—are already beginning to

bewail their hard fate, and to weep once more over the hardships which an unemployed peasantry will be fated to endure. And, doubtless, until things have settled down on their new basis, and the relations of landlords and tenants have been finally adjusted to the exigencies of a free-trade system, our farmers will have to bear some suffering. They must calculate upon a permanent reduction of prices below their present level, and make their engagements accordingly. The squirearchy will resist as long as possible; but when resistance becomes hopeless, the squires will take up the cause of reform. Let the Church look sharp anon!—to landowners, unsustained by grievous monopoly, tithes will appear a heavy burden, and the money now handed over to the parson will seem so much income thrown away to no purpose. Aye, aye! The change has not begun to work yet—but when it does, we fully anticipate from the rural districts a marvellously lively sympathy with the objects and efforts of the British Anti-state-church Association.

Parliament will assemble to-morrow—a last struggle, short but desperate, will probably be made to put a fixed duty on corn—and that failing, as it must, the Protectionists will very possibly join the Economists, and the Marquis of Granby be found fighting side by side with Richard Cobden. Stranger things than this have happened. Ministers count, apparently, upon being exposed to a galling fire. They are, consequently, abandoning their weakest and most untenable points. The army is to be reduced by 10,000 men. Something like business arrangements are already made to stop the waste in our several dockyards. The Ordnance department, we suppose, has been overhauled, and other preparations made for the coming conflict. This resembles a clearing of the decks for action. That Mr. Cobden will gain his object this session nobody can anticipate—but, year by year, he may drive the Government within narrower lines, and make that feasible eleven months hence which is now denounced as Quixotic.

Sir Robert Peel has suddenly started out of his privacy, and delivered at Tamworth a speech on middle-class education. The hon. baronet's father had endowed a school in that borough, and Sir Robert means to add something to the endowment, and secure for the children of tradespeople a good education at the rate of 10s. a quarter. He declared his intention of placing it under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education. This, we believe, is being done elsewhere. Whereto it will tend we imagine it requires no spirit of divination to foresee. The small end of the wedge is in—we shall not be surprised to see it driven in to its very crown.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has retired from the candidature for Leominster, and Mr. J. G. Phillimore, a somewhat advanced Radical, has taken his place. In his parting address to the "worthy and independent electors," the literary baronet has made some good hits. The following sentences will be intelligible enough to most men—and if corruption could be shamed, might put even it to the blush:—"I now learn from Mr. Woodhouse (whose long experience of his fellow-townsmen precludes the probability of mistake in his report), that out of a constituency little exceeding four hundred, more than one hundred voters are still as dubious and irresolute as when the question of a substitute for Mr. Barkly was first obtruded on their consideration—nay, that it is their own belief, that only at the day of polling will the light be suddenly revealed to them. Most of these electors, it is true, still imply very favourable inclinations towards my cause—but I know of nothing, within my power, to prevent the votes separating themselves from the inclinations, and flying off, at the last hour, on an utterly opposite direction. It only remains for me, therefore, to adhere to my word, and to relieve from all farther perplexity, electors so alive to the importance of their duties and the value of their franchise. With cordial thanks to those who have frankly supported me, with sincere respect for those who have as frankly opposed—and with a profound sense of my inadequacy to solve the doubts of the more cautious deliberators whom this farewell may find still stretched on the rack of conscientious suspense, I take my leave of the electors of Leominster."

Paris is once again the centre of agitation and alarm, produced by a combination of causes. For some time past, it has been manifest that the majority of the National Assembly were decidedly hostile to the policy of the present Cabinet. Instead of endeavouring to conciliate the Assembly, the Ministry have taken every opportunity of showing their determination to act independently of it. The two branches of the governing body are now in open collision. The Assembly refuses to dissolve itself, in obedience to the call of the country and the press, demands greater reductions in the public expenditure than the Moderates are disposed to make, and has decided by a considerable majority against the urgency of closing the Clubs, as proposed by M. Barrot. Notwithstanding their defeat, the Cabinet, supported by the sanction of the President, still remain in office.

France thus presents the strange and dangerous spectacle of a Republican Assembly which denies that it can be dissolved, and an Administration which denies that it can be affected by a parliamentary majority. To these causes of anxiety and danger, others of a more menacing character have been added by the inconsiderate policy of the Government. An obnoxious professor is kept in office by the bayonets of the army; and a decree has been published by the President for reducing and reorganizing the Garde Mobile—that corps of young Parisian soldiers who saved Paris from the vengeance and fury of the Red Republicans. This last measure of the Government has brought matters to a crisis. The Garde Mobile, enraged at the decree for their re-organization, showed symptoms of revolt, and entered into negotiations with the Socialists for a popular outbreak. According to the statement of M. Barrot, in the Assembly, on Monday, a plot had been formed by these parties united for the overthrow of the Government and the dissolution of the Assembly. Early information of the conspiracy was conveyed to General Changarnier, who, without delay, summoned all the troops in the neighbourhood of the capital. On Sunday, vast bodies of the military were collected in the public squares, occupied the approaches to the Chamber, and prevented the erection of barricades in the street. The National Guard were called out, and remained under arms during the night and on the following day. These decisive measures have prevented any outbreak for the present. On Monday, most of the Garde Mobile, seeing the uselessness of resistance, had laid down their arms. Confidence in the maintenance of tranquillity was reviving. These events will probably bring about a termination of the difficulties that encompass the Government, and induce the Assembly to fix an early period for its dissolution. It is perhaps doubtful whether the reactionary party will be satisfied with such a concession. The avowed object of M. Thiers—the irresponsible adviser of the Cabinet—and his friends, is to overthrow the Republic and the constitution. It remains to be seen whether, now that they have collected an army of 80,000 men in Paris, they will not intimidate the Assembly into submission, or, if refractory, dissolve it by force of arms, and re-establish the monarchy.

From other parts of the continent intelligence is by no means reassuring. Radetzki is preparing for a renewal of the war in Italy, and strong reinforcements are being sent to his aid from Austria. The plan for an intervention for the restoration of the Pope is not yet fully matured; but will, no doubt, be hastened by the determination of the Roman Government to make the Constituent Assembly, which is summoned to meet in the capital, a legislature to create a constitution for the whole of Italy. The King of Sardinia, also, is engaged in recruiting his forces for another appeal to arms; whilst Austria has, at present, refrained from giving its sanction to the proposed conference at Brussels, for the settlement of the affairs of the peninsula. In Germany, the question of the future head of the empire is still unsettled, the King of Prussia having positively refused to accept the proffered dignity without the sanction of the Austrian Government. In truth, Frederick William has enough to engage his attention nearer home—the primary elections which have just taken place, under the provisions of his granted constitution, having resulted in the choice of a body of electors decidedly hostile to the present state of things. In Austria, the military despotism of a former period is being rapidly organized, and will be still further consolidated by the re-conquest of Hungary, and the dissolution of the insurgent army. In the north, Denmark, supported by Russia, is engaged in preparations for taking forcible possession of Schleswig Holstein on the expiration of the armistice.

THE OPENING SESSION.

PARLIAMENT will assemble to-morrow "for the despatch of business," and will be opened by her Majesty in person. The usual solemnities, we presume, will be observed. Hoarse-throated cannon will announce to the Metropolis, the commencement of the State ceremony. The Royal-coach, drawn by the eight cream-coloured horses, and guarded by military, splendidly mounted, and in gorgeous array, will convey the Queen to what in courtly phrase is now called "The New Palace at Westminster." The House of Peers, rich to extravagance in ornament, will exhibit its usual array of officers of state, foreign ambassadors, nobles, and peeresses, in official and court costume. The Speaker will be summoned, and, with a retinue of Members of the Commons' House, will appear at the bar. Our Sovereign Lady will be furnished with a copy of her speech, which she will read from the throne, in "a clear and audible voice." Her Majesty will then retire. Each House will adjourn for an hour or two. On their re-assembling in the evening, the "dutiful and loyal address" will be formally moved, seconded, expatiated upon, and carried in the House of Commons, and in "another place," and the

Legislature will have broken ground for a new session.

It is a pity that so magnificent a pageant should so commonly usher in proceedings so utterly insignificant, and that so often, on a national scale, we repeat the imposing absurdity "in the name of the Prophet—figs." And yet, seldom, indeed, has it been otherwise. Every one must have noticed how almost instantaneously upon the opening of a Parliamentary session, popular expectation suffers a collapse, and how a cold stream of official and aristocratic talk converts a healthful and thriving idea of what might, could, would, and should be, into a shrunken, diminutive, shivering realization of what will be. The Houses might well take out a patent for performing "the cooling process" upon the public mind to perfection. Indeed, it is quite curious to observe, how the tone of discussion varies in accordance with the different maxims which pass for axiomatic. Out of doors, things are measured by standards altogether at variance with those which are appealed to within the walls. The speech and conduct of Parliament are to the speech and conduct of the people very much as the Lord Mayor's lumbering coach is to modern carriages constructed for use rather than for show—they are nearly a century behind the age. They are apparently contemporaneous with the fashion of the Speaker's wig, or the dress of the Serjeant-at-Arms. The prevailing savour of legislation is that of the bureau. The old absurdities are gravely repeated. Antique forms, which have ceased to mean anything but present inconvenience, are preserved. Threadbare officialism overlays every notion of progress. The atmosphere of the place blights every budding hope of reform, and views which had begun to look green and promising during the holidays, shrivel up and often die away. So, we expect, it will be with the session, which will commence to-morrow. The "National Budget," the "Arbitration Clause in International Treaties," Mr. Hume's Reform Bill, and other projects which, in the absence of the Houses, have come to look both comely and feasible, will, in a few days, be referred to by noble lords and honourable members, as unworthy of serious discussion, and will be driven into temporary obscurity by measures which anywhere but in Parliament would be treated as Lilliputian.

The battle of the session, if present indications may be trusted, will be fought on the ground of finance—and under the different banners of "Retrenchment" and "The necessities of the public service," democracy and aristocracy will wage fierce warfare. Ministers, we suppose, will hasten to state their intentions, which, if they include, as we have heard it rumoured, a considerable reduction in the army and navy estimates, a lowering of the duty on tea, and an abolition of the window-tax, will no doubt be received by a large majority of members as a sweeping reform, rather perilous in the present troubled aspect of European affairs, but submitted to because sanctioned by Ministerial responsibility. Mr. Cobden, we imagine, will oppose to it "the Expenditure of 1835"—whereupon the strife of tongues will ensue. We can easily anticipate the rest. We think we see the little band whom the Member for the West Riding leads on to conflict, borne down by heavy masses of placemen, civil, military, and naval, swollen on this occasion by an equal number of relatives and expectants. What a fire of official contempt, what a peppering of "professional" sarcasms, what a drumming and fifing in praise of "the services," what obstinate skirmishes over petty and personal details, will the financial reformers have to witness and to face! In all that appeals for judgment to common-sense, in figures, facts, and arguments, they may be irresistible—but in a division they will appear but as a forlorn hope. Nevertheless, they may clear the way for a future magnificent victory. By showing up the management of the Government establishments—by exposing the system which entails upon the public, in every department, the maintenance, in luxurious ease, of the scions of aristocracy, in posts, the duties of which are merely nominal, requiring no previous knowledge, exacting no labour, and returning to the public, for a snug annual income, merely a customary amount of official superciliousness and insolence—by overhauling the whole mass of wasteful jobbing, under cover of which fraud and idleness fatten upon industry—and, by turning-up without care for consequences, the hardened forms of bureaucratic prescription, and baring to the public eye the swarms of party adherents which crawl, and thrive, and produce rotteness beneath them—they may prepare the way for an administrative change such as now appears extravagant and hopeless. The game is in their own hands, few though they be, if they have courage enough to play it out manfully. We have great confidence in them—and we believe that, if true to their position, the nation will back them.

We should not be surprised, spite of present appearances, at a sudden springing up of ecclesiastical tornadoes. A bill will be introduced early in the session, the draft of which, we believe, is already prepared, for altering the oaths to be taken by

Members of Parliament, not professing the Roman Catholic religion. The ostensible purpose of it will be, the admission of Jews within the precincts of the Legislature. What are its provisions, we have no means of knowing. But familiar as we are with Whig habits, looking at the character of the measure proposed last year for a similar object, and aware that what was then intended to secure a change affecting the Jews only will this year be thrown into a general shape, we are disposed to fear that in lieu of the oaths now administered, some declaration of practical neutrality to the Established Church, operating to the exclusion of all Anti-state-church members, will be imposed upon future Protestant representatives. But whether our suspicions be or be not borne out by the event, we have little doubt that ecclesiastical affairs will, next after financial, provoke severe conflict during the coming session. Recent events have thrust them into prominence. Possibly, Protectionist malcontents, on the one hand, and Ecclesiastical commissioners, on the other, may kindle a strife which Government would fain avoid—and whereas, the session of 1849 promised to be a quiet one on topics specially affecting the Establishment, a slight unforeseen occurrence may convert it into a severe struggle for religious liberty.

How Ireland will fare during the session, it is hard to conjecture. The loudest cry at the present moment is that of "Landlordism in danger"—and strenuous attempts will probably be made under various pretences, and in specious disguises, to transfer British coin from the Treasury to the proprietors of the soil. To predict their failure would be a bold venture of political vaticination, when, no later than last session, we saw an embarrassed Exchequer, borrowing money to lend to Irish landowners. "The starving peasantry" will doubtless be the battle-cry of the mendicants—their real object will be to stave off bankruptcy from themselves. Then we are to have a galvanic clutch at Protection—probably the last—and a dogged resistance to the reform of our navigation code. The game-laws, the ballot, extension of the suffrage, abolition of Ecclesiastical Courts, and the numerous stock topics of after-Easter discussion, will have their several "field-days," and be preserved from decay by the customary annual ventilation. There will be debates on our Foreign policy, and squabbles anent bribery and corruption, episodes on personal matters, and, not unlikely, the excitement of a Ministerial crisis—but in all its subsidiary features, we imagine, the session of 1849 will greatly resemble its predecessors. Finance and the Church—the pocket and the conscience—will constitute, we apprehend, the salient points of Parliamentary warfare; and we shall be much gratified if what we gain on the one, we do not lose on the other.

The House of Commons does not represent the people. *Hinc ille lachrymæ!* Were it so elected as to secure a fair expression of the nation's will, with what different feelings and expectations should we all watch the opening of a new session.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Of all the sources of income to the Imperial Exchequer, that which stands first on the list for repeal is unquestionably the tax on windows. The impolicy of this tax, to say nothing of its inequality, is too glaring to allow of its being much longer maintained. Light and ventilation are the chief nutriment of health—and to secure for the community pure air and pure water, in abundance, seems to be the main business of our Sanitary Commission. But to make our fiscal arrangements such as to obstruct the working of our well-paid establishments, although an ingenious mode of extracting money from both pockets at once, will be very apt to suggest to honest John Bull that his rulers are making a fool of him—and if only to get rid of the apparent inconsistency, the window-tax, we take it, is doomed to fall next.

In reality, however, the inconsistency is not greater, scarcely less palpable, to vote grants for the promotion of education, and to tax the instruments of communicating knowledge. The stamp duty on newspapers, the advertisement duty, and the excise duty on paper, are quite as obstructive to the wide diffusion of intellectual light, as the window-tax can be to that of the light and air of the natural heavens. They ought to be abolished at once, even in preference to any reduction of the tea duties, as tending to perpetuate on the one hand, what the Legislature is granting large sums of money to remove on the other.

If instead of placing a stamp duty of one penny on newspapers, Government were to charge a penny for the transmission of them by post, and if the duty on advertisements and on paper were abolished, the loss to the Exchequer would scarcely amount to a million sterling, but it is almost impossible to calculate the gain to the public. To a great extent the change would break up the monopoly which now places our daily press at the service of the aristocracy, and gives to one journal, and that a confessedly unprincipled one, a pre-

eminence over all others. That would be no trifle; but that would be but a small part of the advantage such a financial arrangement would secure. Advertising would, of course, become much more general, and would enable proprietors of journals and periodicals, whether political, literary, or domestic, to sell them to the public at nearly a nominal cost. Every considerable town here, as well as in the United States, might have its daily newspapers, and almost every village, its weekly broadsheet, or, at the least, its monthly magazine. Books might be published, taking a very limited basis of calculation, at more than thirty per cent. cheaper than at present—and knowledge might run to and fro at a much more abundant, if not at a more rapid rate.

To our taxes on knowledge we ascribe in part the comparatively worthless character of much of our cheap literature. They, therefore, who aim at the elevation of the working classes, are bound in consistency to bestir themselves for the repeal of these most impolitic and odious imposts. It is a disgrace to our Legislature that they should persist in taking toll on the interchange of thought, and it is scarcely more creditable to the nation that the anomaly should have been suffered to continue until now. We implore of Mr. Cobden and his coadjutors in the work of financial reform, to make a special push for the repeal of these duties. The Whigs will not do us this service, if they can help it—let it be the glory of the People's party to wrest from the aristocracy this first and most important right of a free people.

THE MOVEMENT IN FAVOUR OF MR. COBDEN'S MOTION FOR ARBITRATION TREATIES INSTEAD OF WAR.

Yorkshire is fairly in motion in support of this important movement. One of the most crowded meetings ever held in Sheffield took place on Tuesday night. Fully 2,000 people were present, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admission. So dense was the pressure, that it required an earnest exercise of forbearance to preserve order. Joseph Sturge and Henry Vincent attended as a deputation (Mr. Vincent having come express from London), and were very warmly received. Edward Smith, Esq., was called to the chair. A resolution in favour of arbitration, and for a petition to Parliament in support of the same, having been moved and seconded, Joseph Sturge (who was loudly cheered) supported it in a very effective speech. He stated that while he held the principle that, under all circumstances war was opposed to Christianity, he did not at this time call for a vote on the subject. He rather wished to adopt the practical proposition now before the meeting, and which men of all parties could support. He then, with telling effect, alluded to the awful waste of capital occasioned by war, and the armed preparations to prevent it. The meeting was much excited by the facts and figures he placed before it. He then showed the composition of our present army and navy, and their annual cost, alluding to the number of officers and commanders, who were of no earthly use except to receive their salaries. He referred to the Peace Congress at Brussels, and the propositions adopted there, and concluded by a vigorous appeal to the people to support the plan of arbitration. On resuming his seat he was loudly applauded for several minutes. Henry Vincent (who was received with rounds of applause) next addressed the meeting. He entered upon the whole question of the practicability of the arbitration plan upon its economy and efficiency. He eulogized Richard Cobden (whom he compared to John Hampden) for his wisdom in urging this question upon the consideration of Parliament before he introduced his proposition for a reduction in the number of our armed men, and for a general reduction of taxation. He expressed his conviction that no party in Parliament or out of it would give a reason against trying to arbitrate national differences; for though all nations might not agree with it at once, the effort to secure their agreement would be a great advance, and place another impediment in the way of war. He then congratulated the meeting upon the change in public opinion upon this question—spoke of the change of the *Times* newspaper, which last year advocated an increase in the number of our armed men, and sneered at those who favoured reduction, yet which now advocated reduction itself; and he concluded by an appeal to the West Riding to back its illustrious member on this great question, and thus hasten the time when war would be regarded as a thing of history—a frightful curse, abolished by Christianity and by the enlightened experience of mankind. Mr. Vincent resumed his seat amid loud and repeated cheers. The resolutions were carried unanimously; votes of thanks were given to Joseph Sturge, Henry Vincent; and the Chairman, and the immense meeting gradually dispersed.

THE TYNE.—The shipowners, or part of them rather, like an Irishman at a fair kicking his hat about to work his courage up to the fighting point, are taking to write pamphlets, handbills, &c., on the navigation-laws, previous to the meeting of Parliament. The contracts for the Tyne Docks were taken last week by Messrs. Leather, of Leeds; they amount to £125,000. The Newcastle Corporation have enjoyed a monopoly of the conservancy of the river Tyne; and, like all monopolies, it has engendered gross jobs and abuses. The Shields, and other towns on the banks, are going to Parliament for a bill for a more equitable management.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CEYLON, AND THE "EXCELLENCIES"
OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.(From the *Liverpool Mercury*.)

It is Lord Byron, if we remember rightly, who lauds the disinterestedness of Pitt in "ruining Great Britain gratis." The illustrious example of the Heaven-born Minister is not unworthy of the imitation of Colonial Governors. If "Excellencies" could only be induced to undertake the ruin of the colonies on the same moderate terms as the great Tory statesman was willing to do the business for the mother country, they would certainly find the British public more indulgent than they have any reason to expect under the existing conditions of the contract. But it were perhaps Utopian to expect so immense a stretch of liberality. "Excellencies" having generally ruined their own private fortunes, by way of qualifying for doing a stroke of the same sort of work in the public line, cannot afford to ruin a colony gratis. Still, we think, they might at least do it cheaper. There, for example, is Lord Torrington, who belongs to the class of "ruined and well-connected" persons from whom, as Mr. Horsman tells us, Colonial governors are usually selected. Now surely his lordship could have been got to sap the foundations of the commercial prosperity of Ceylon for a less figure than £7,500 a year, exclusive of the very handsome allowance to his secretary and coadjutor, the renegade Irish liberal, Sir Emmerson Tennant. We cannot, indeed, help throwing out the suggestion, though we are quite aware that it will be pooh-poohed as a piece of beggarly financial detail, altogether unworthy to be considered by Statesmen of great and comprehensive talents for grasping (and grindings) the interest of an empire on which the sun never sets.

Seriously, however, we do not think that the annals of Colonial misgovernment afford a more flagrant instance of official incapacity than the administration of Ceylon under Lord Torrington. By the maddest measures of taxation that ever Bedlamite could invent, his lordship has managed to excite a native insurrection, which has resulted in a universal paralysis of the commerce and industry of the colony. Only think of a Governor attempting to recruit an exchequer, in a country like Ceylon, by the imposition of a shop, gun, dog, and road-tax; the latter consisting of so many days' forced labour, pecuniarily commutable, and consequently operating with the oppressiveness of a poll-tax. Nor was this all. These oppressive taxes were still more oppressively levied. All the tax-paying inhabitants were required to travel from the remotest parts of the island to the seat of Government, bearers, like Bellerophon, of their own indictment. Why, it was enough to make the very stones cry out. Nothing but insurrection could come of it; and when the "divine right" of the insurrection was confessed, by the abolition of the diabolical wrong, the cruel executions which followed the suppression of the rebellion might well have been spared by the guilty Governor.

But the conduct of Lord Grey in the affair is even more disgraceful than that of his friend and protégé, Lord Torrington. Not only does the Colonial Minister back the Governor in all his furiously extravagant proceedings, but, in a despatch to the latter, he snubs the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for presuming to memorialize the Home Government for a Commission of Inquiry. A document more redolent of the "insolence of office" we have never perused. Lord Grey, in as many words, proclaims the Chamber,—by four-fifths of whose number the address was voted, which his lordship does not deign to answer except through the person into whose acts an inquiry was prayed for,—that they are disaffected and disloyal subjects for not kissing the rod which Lord Torrington wields. Writing to the Governor, who should be put on his trial, the Colonial Ministry pronounces the measure of inquiry "to be entirely uncalled for, inasmuch as the admitted defects of the existing system of administration have already occupied your anxious attention, and I have much cause to be satisfied with the judgment and vigour with which the affairs of the colony have been administered by your lordship." Lord Grey tells Lord Torrington to tell the memorialists that the inquiry which they recommend would have "no other effect than that of keeping up an injurious excitement in the minds of the population," and expresses his surprise and regret that "they should have thought proper to take the opportunity, when an attempt at insurrection had been but just suppressed, of addressing memorials of such a character as those now before me, not to your lordship, but to myself,"—memorials which he considers "far more calculated to create discontent than to assist in effecting those reforms and improvements in the colony," which "cannot be otherwise than gradually introduced."

We have not space left to notice the dignified and crushing rejoinder to this despatch made by the Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon, in a second memorial forwarded to Lord Grey. We have no hope of its inducing the Minister to mend either his manners or his policy. But it will, at least, furnish an additional text to colonial reformers in the ensuing session of Parliament, to insist for a thorough purification of that Augean stable—the Colonial office.

THE PROTECTIONIST GROWL.

Speaking of the recent Protectionist meetings, the *Times* says:—

"Essex and Sussex have taken the lead in lamentation. All the old hands have turned out, the bugbears, clap-traps, and other 'properties'

have been revived, and if the exertions of the principal actors could have effected it, Protection would have made as great a start as the legitimate drama. But, unhappily, the actors on the provincial stage have had it all to themselves. They have torn protection to tatters, to very rags, without splitting the ears of the groundlings.

"The only novelty in the argument is, that grain, which, on the average of three years, has kept up its price better than anything else in this country, and which for two years has stood more steadily at a fair remunerative price than it ever did before, has lately dipped a little. In the course of two months wheat had gone down from about 49s. to about 45s. For a year and a half it has stood at 50s. almost as fixedly as if, instead of a sliding scale, we had a constant price, and the relations of gold to wheat were as fixed as the relations of silver to gold. We will add what is known to every one conversant with prices, that during the last two years a quarter of average wheat would purchase more of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries, required by any household, rich, middle, or poor, than a quarter of average wheat in the two years following the notable epoch when the remunerative price was fixed at 80s. There has, then, been no great occasion to complain; indeed, throughout 1847 it was commonly said at county halls and market tables that agriculturists were specially exempted by Heaven from the ruin which fell upon all other classes. But just now there is a fall of 4s. or 5s. a quarter. That fall is not owing to the regular operation of free-trade, because free-trade is not yet come, but to the sudden transition from a protective Corn-law to free-trade. As a matter of course, there is an accumulation of foreign corn in bond, waiting for the day of deliverance. It is not much—not a million quarters—but it has an immediate effect on the market. Seen through a certain hazy medium of calculation, this mole-hill swells into a mountain, and the farmers of all England are taught by their prophets that the present temporary and accidental decline, the cause of which is most demonstrable and sufficient, is a sample of what they must expect for the future. So there is as deep and utter a despair as if, instead of dropping 4s. or 5s. in two months, wheat had stood at 40s. for two years."

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAB.

In a painstaking article, the *Examiner* throws the following light upon the recent intelligence from Northern India, and shows that we are probably involved in a most expensive and protracted contest with the Sikhs:—

"But let us take a more general view of the state of things, disappointed expectations and present prospects.

"A well-provisioned army of from 20,000 to 30,000 Sikhs, with eight and thirty guns, and ably commanded, manœuvring in the very centre of the Punjab, was what the despatches of Lord Hardinge and his successors had in no respect prepared us for. The resistance of Moulton in the South, an insurrection of Hazareh in the North, were events untoward indeed, but not beyond the range of expectation. But that the Sikh army and its guns should so soon resuscitate, after the four defeats on the Sutlej, was what no one anticipated.

"And yet we very much doubt whether the general uprising and resistance are to be attributed to any deep-laid plot. We humbled the feudal aristocracy of the Punjab, but we kindly left them their properties and their holdings, with full authority over their military retainers. In fact, we left them in perfect war-readiness and equipment. Discontented they could not but be, and the only way to have kept them down was to have precluded them of all hope of a successful rising.

"Such an outbreak as that of Moulton ought to have been instantly put down. The disaster might have been known as inevitably leading to present results. But the climate of India often renders celerity and instant action impracticable. And the greatest military authorities are divided as to whether the march upon Moulton should have been immediate or deferred.

"This time the Sikhs were too well taught to cross a river, or to place their artillery on the same side with us. But the army being entrenched on one bank, an island in front served as a redoubt, at once to provoke us to an assault, and to punish us for the daring. We fell into the trap; advanced, before any heavy guns had come up to cope with our old antagonists the Sikh artillerymen; and, as if to make bad worse, it was with cavalry that we attempted to charge their batteries, and overcome those impediments of ground and river passage, which would have required a regular infantry column of attack, well supported by guns, with men and means well chosen, and with every other appurtenance. In fact, the English played at Ramnuggur the part that the Sikhs played in former battles with us; viz., attacked rashly, and got severely punished.

"In the north country we have been beaten, or rather indeed we had no force capable of making resistance. Major Lawrence is a prisoner, and Captain Abbott probably has shared his fate. General Whish will by this time have battered down the mud walls of Moulton. But Moolraj will have betaken himself to the open field, and swelled the army of Chuttur Singh. The termination of the war depends upon bringing these Singhs to action, a matter that may not be found easy.

"Whilst thus embarrassed with the southern Sikhs, how should it fare with us if Gholab Singh, the ruler of the hill country, falls off from his allegiance? He has a body of men in the Hazareh, who

are acting merely as a corps of 'observation,' and confining their duties to simple observation. They have given no aid to Lawrence or to Abbott. How will it be if their neutrality should lapse into enmity, if they should declare against us, sweep the Hazareh, and march down upon Lahore? In that case our fifty thousand men would no more than suffice to make head against a foe which seems even more formidable after defeat than in the first burst of hostile defiance.

"People are discussing what to do with the Punjab. We should think it would be advisable to catch the hare first. And when it is caught, and we fear it will be found more like the wolf by the ears than the hare, we do not see to whom we could entrust the keeping of it. The Sirdars seem one and all to have fallen off. The national current is too strong against adherence to the British power. And it is becoming pretty evident, that between the two alternatives of giving back the Punjab to the Sikh chiefs and soldiers, or occupying it with our own, there is no choice left.

"The difficulty, indeed, it is plain, lies less in the conduct and completion of the war, than in the mode of dealing with the Sikhs after it. What is to be done with them? Is Duleep still to be the Maharajah, or would it be possible to foresee a time when the troops might safely withdraw and leave him upon the throne, surrounded by his Sirdars? Either to continue to reign through his name or to dethrone him, will prove alternatives of great difficulty and danger. If Gholab be left in possession of the larger territory, whilst the Sikhs are dispossessed or banished from the Lower Punjab, they will all flock to him, consider him as the last champion of their race, and impel him to war with us sooner or later.

"These are serious questions for Lord Dalhousie, more serious, we repeat, than the humbling of Moolraj and the coming up with Chuttur. The settlement of this question will come on in full Parliament, with an opposition much animated and informed on the subject of India by Mr. Bright's committee of last year. And it is much to be feared, or at least expected, that as Hastings' trial led to the subsequent invasion of Leadenhall-street by Fox, so the cotton and railroad and finance committees upon India will make another vigorous onslaught upon the remaining power and policy of the old Company.

"Even as it is, Lord Dalhousie's economical plan must be completely deranged; and should the Sikhs make any protracted or successful resistance, the result, in the embarrassment of Indian finance, will be felt during the entire of Lord Dalhousie's Governor-Generalship. Lord Ellenborough and Lord Hardinge covered their financial deficits with laurels. As each day elapses, however, the British public seem less inclined to accept this *salvo* for increased debt and taxation. The India House must look to it."

MR. COBDEN'S RETRENCHMENT.—We noticed last week the analysis of our national expenditure undertaken by the *Economist*. A year ago, the *Economist* was a powerful advocate of retrenchment, and showed what costly folly it is for the nations of Europe to maintain in arms several millions of men, who might be living by their own industry, instead of upon the industry of others. But since the editor of the *Economist* got into office, he has got a new light, and labours to avert the economy which he formerly would have hailed. This week we find that he resumes his analysis, and brings it to this point—that our net expenditure of 1847 exceeded that of 1835 by £10,080,226. But then he says of this excess, only £4,066,739 is attributable to the increased cost of maintaining the army and navy, and that the rest, £6,013,487 has been absorbed by new and extraordinary expenses. The conclusion, says the *Economist*, is, that there is but about four millions to retrench upon instead of ten millions, as has been stated. Now this is a most artful representation. Let us recall Mr. Cobden's budget.

	Expenditure.	Armaments.
5th April, 1848.....	£55,175,000	£19,341,000
5th April, 1835.....	44,422,000	11,657,000
Increase.....	£10,753,000	£7,684,000

Mr. Cobden is content to take the increase at seven millions. The *Economist* says it is only when all the "new and extraordinary" expenses have been deducted. But why should they be deducted? Is the Caffre war to come again? Are new works that have been erected to come over again? The more the expense is shown to be new and extraordinary, the more easy it must be to retrench, when those expenses have been disposed of. But let us see what further Mr. Cobden has proposed. Taking the expenditure of £11,657,000 in 1835, he says the same may well be done now for ten millions. Thus, he raises his seven millions to eight and a half; and then he proposes to save a million and a half out of our other expenditure. This sum is at once afforded by the termination of grants for Irish distress, which were £1,525,000. It is nothing to the purpose to say that ten millions cannot be saved out of our ordinary expenditure. What Mr. Cobden proposes is to save it out of the expenditure of the year 1847-8. And when such items can be put down as Caffre war, £1,100,000; Irish distress, £1,525,000; new works, £686,161; public buildings, £304,424; additional stores, £1,097,790, &c., we appear to be making a rapid advance towards the amount.—*Sheffield Independent*.

It is now surmised that the water, poisoned by some defect in the cistern or piping, at Claremont Palace, which drove away Louis Philippe and his family, may have had some share in the death of the lamented Princess Charlotte.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

This question is a most exciting one throughout the country. The committee of which M. Grevy is the head, and which was nominated by the Assembly to report upon the question whether it shall dissolve itself at an early and fixed epoch, or continue its session for an indefinite period, has presented a unanimous report in favour of indefinite continuance. This report denounces the opinion of the country, expressed by the petitions, as an infraction of the sovereign order of the Assembly. Meanwhile, the petitions for its dissolution are arriving in Paris by waggon-loads daily, and so large a portion of the time of the Assembly has been occupied in the presentation, that the President proposed to discontinue the practice of announcing shortly their contents, lest the entire time of the house should be engrossed by them. Up to Wednesday last, the signatures to the petitions presented in favour of dissolution amounted to 171,732, while the petitions presented against it amounted to 2,612.

CLOSING THE PARISIEN CLUBS.

On Friday afternoon, the Minister of the Interior ascended the tribune, amidst much excitement, to present a project of law for closing the clubs. He demanded that urgency should be declared for the measure. M. Gent said that they expected a law against the clubs, but could not suppose that the Ministry would have the audacity to present such a project. The President then called him to order. The Assembly decided, by a large majority, to refer the question of urgency to the bureaux, which would appoint a committee to bring up its report. After this nearly all the members left, and no other business of any importance was transacted. On Saturday, the House divided on the report of the committee appointed to consider whether the bill introduced by the Minister of the Interior for the suppression of the clubs should be declared of urgency. The report itself decided there was no necessity for urgency, and recommended its being referred in the usual way to the Standing Committee. On the division there appeared for the report, 418; against it, 342. Majority against Ministers, 76.

UNPLEASANT SYMPTOMS. — INSUBORDINATION OF THE GARDE MOBILE.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday, a vast multitude was collected round the Pantheon, and shouts of "Vive la République démocratique et sociale," were heard. Most violent propositions were made by the leaders, who declared that the Assembly must be supported, that the Ministry must be dispersed and driven from office, that the clubs must be defended, and all attempts to close them resisted. On Saturday night, the troops remained under arms all night, and strong reinforcements were brought in from the Banlieue. The Garde Mobile having threatened a manifestation against the Government, their superior officer was called before General Changarnier, to whom he uttered strong language, breaking his sword, and throwing it at the general's feet. A detachment of gendarmes was sent for, and four officers of the Garde Mobile were arrested.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—As the French Republic took the initiative in abolishing the punishment of death for political offences, so, to its honour be it spoken, it has taken the initiative in reducing its naval and military establishments, thus depriving the opponents of economy in other countries of their stereotyped excuse for extravagance—"France does not reduce her establishments." The *Journal des Débats* of Wednesday, publishes the details of the budget which has been presented to the National Assembly, from which it appears that the army is to be reduced by 121,372 men and 8,022 horses, and the fleet to 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 18 corvettes, 24 brigs, 12 transports, and 24 cutters, to be manned by 20,000 men. This budget, it should be remembered, was prepared by the late ministers.

M. THIERS (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) is accused of carrying on an intrigue to establish a Regency, of which he hopes to be the Prime Minister, and with a prospect of office for a long period. It is openly said that he is exerting all his influence to procure the election of the ancient and most attached friends of the ex-Monarch to the Legislative Assembly.

MM. THIERS AND COUSIN.—Some days ago, at one of the sittings of the famous Falloux Committees, of which M. Thiers is President, M. Thiers said that France was not sufficiently rich to give instruction to all her children, and he added many other things equally generous. M. Cousin, who for some time had shown evident signs of impatience, interrupted him all at once; "M. Thiers," said he, "I am sorry to remind you of it, but you forget that you were *boursier* (a pupil educated partially or wholly at the public expense.) As to myself, who owe the same gratitude as you to my country, I shall always remember it. If France had not been rich enough to pay the expense of our education, we should neither of us perhaps be what we are." M. Thiers did not reply.—"National."

THE REPUBLIC AT A DISCOUNT.—A new piece has been produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, more satirical and cutting than that which has already had so much success under the name of "La Propriété c'est le Vol." The new piece is called "La Foire aux Idées." Among the characters appear *Capital*, a frightened old gentleman in a waistcoat of gold brocade and coat lined with similarly rich material.

Fearful as he is, he declares that his greatest fear is that he is not afraid enough. *France*, in the form of a fine woman, enters very sick, and holds a dialogue with *Capital*. He advises her to consult the faculty; she says she is under the care of no less than nine hundred doctors at twenty-five francs a day each, and yet she finds herself getting worse; she has been recommended the air of the Mountain, but finds it so sharp that she thinks it would kill her. "What do you think of going to Italy?" asks *Capital*. "Ah!" sighs *France*, "it is very well to talk of going to Italy, but I find I have quite enough to do at home." These sallies are received with shouts of approbation. A hawker of gingerbread, after some practical jokes, takes from his basket a crown! The jewels are only almonds, to be sure, but the most marked cheering shows the feeling of the audience. *Capital*, being asked about the Republic, makes a grimace, and limping across the stage, says, "La République boite" (the Republic halts). The theatre where this exhibition is made, notwithstanding the public distress, is filled nightly to overflowing.

ITALY.

LOMBARDY.—Intelligence has been received, that 20,000 men had been sent by Radetzky to reinforce the besieging corps before Venice, which, it appears, is to be vigorously attacked. For this purpose 9,000 men have been detached from Milan, 7,000 from Placentia, and about 4,000 from Brescia.

ROMAN STATES.—Advices from Rome, of the 17th inst., bring a proclamation of the provisional commission of government, addressed to all the people of Italy, which says:—"The hour is come when Italy must cease to be a geographical name, and become a nation." It then proclaims that the National Constituent Assembly of Rome will assume the powers of an Italian Constituent Assembly, in so far as it would form a part of that Assembly. It shall not have the character of a partial or local representation, but of that of twenty-five millions of Italians, all united in the same sentiment, that of developing, in common, the era of the great regeneration. Rome will thus lay the first stone of that edifice which shall unite in one end, in one existence, in one nation, the different people of the ancient Queen of Europe—the Italian Constituent Assembly. When this proclamation was read at Civita Vecchia, the enthusiasm was unbounded.

THE POPE was said to be seriously indisposed at Gaeta.

Private letters from Turin of the 20th inst. announce that the elections are proceeding unfavourably to the friends of peace. The Deputies already elected are said to be disposed to countenance the Gioberti Ministry.

The *Tribuna* of Rome of the 5th inst. announces that a small army of 8,000 men, consisting of Swiss, Neapolitans, and Spaniards, is concentrated at Capua.

There is no doubt that the Sovereign Pontiff has applied for assistance to Austria, and that the Vienna Cabinet is inclined to accede to the request; but it appears that his Holiness has also applied for the aid of France, Spain, and Portugal, and the difficulty is as to the manner in which the intervention on the part of any foreign power is to take place without rousing the jealousy of the rest. It is said now that a project has been started which will settle this knotty point to the satisfaction of all. Spain will be allowed, with the full sanction of France and Austria, to send an expedition to aid the Pope, while the latter two powers will stand by and watch the result. Spain has, to be sure, enough to do at home; but the question is in a great measure one of money, and as an agreement may be come to by which pecuniary assistance will be given to her, it appears probable that she will be able to send 8,000 or 10,000 men to Civita Vecchia, which, it is calculated, will be quite sufficient to reinstate Pius IX. in St. Peter's chair.—*Chronicle Paris Correspondent*.

Zucchi intends to attempt a reactionary movement, and to enter the Pontifical territory at the head of 8,000 Neapolitans. He calculates on the defection of the Roman troops, but the Government can rely on them. Masi, with 2,000 men, is expected from Venice.

The delay in opening the Congress at Brussels for the settlement of Italian affairs is now entirely on the part of Austria, as all the other powers which are to take part in the Congress have appointed their representatives.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

We learn from Frankfort, that on the 23rd ult., the National Assembly rejected, by a majority of 263 to 211, the motion in favour of hereditaryship of the imperial dignity. The motion was couched in the following terms:—"The dignity of the supreme head of the empire is hereditary in the male line, and by right of primogeniture in the house of the prince on whom it is conferred." A second motion, to the effect that the Emperor be elected for life, was negatived by a majority of 413 to 39. A third one, having in view the conferring of the imperial dignity during twelve years, and at each election on one of the sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, was rejected by a majority of 442 to 14; a fourth one, declaring the Emperor elected for the space of six years, was also negatived by a majority of 264 to 196. The following motion was next brought forward:—"The election of the supreme head of the empire is for the space of three years. It will be made for the first time by the Constituent National Assembly, and afterwards at a common sitting of the people's house and the states' house. An absolute majority of votes is requisite." This motion was also rejected by a majority of 305 to 120, as was another one to the

effect that the question be again referred to committee. The Assembly broke up in great excitement, without coming to any decision.

The number of German Sovereigns who have declared in favour of an Emperor, and of the King of Prussia for this office, and even for the hereditary empire in the Hohenzollern dynasty, is fifteen. Some add, that they would even give up some rights of sovereignty in favour of an hereditary prince. Others declare, that none but an hereditary emperor will succeed in giving the necessary strength to the new body politic. Others, again, address letters to the King of Prussia, directly entreating him to accept the office which the wishes of the great common fatherland lay upon his shoulders. Of the latter addresses, that of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the most urgent. As for the Kings, none of them have given any declaration yet. The King of Wurtemberg is said to have declared, in private conversations, that he would be in favour of a Prussian supremacy—"there would be a sufficiently-good place for him"—these words are reported to have fallen from his Majesty, "if the office of Field-Marshal of the Empire was conferred upon him." The King of Saxony, too, whose Ministers prevented him from taking any steps until a very short time back, has now opened a secret correspondence with the Berlin Cabinet. After the fearfully Radical elections that have taken place for the Saxon Chambers, the Government saw that nothing but a strong central power would do; and the King declared, that he would be glad to see the imperial dignity vested in Prussia hereditarily, if the Sovereigns of South Germany did not oppose themselves to it, or else personally for the reign of the present King. The Hanoverian Government is very unwilling to give up any more of its independence than it can possibly help; yet Mr. Struve and his colleagues would never be in the way of any final and definitive arrangement that would save the independence and safety of Germany.—*Times' Frankfort Correspondent*.

HANOVER.—At an immense public meeting, which was held on the 21st inst., the fundamental rights of the German nation (as drawn up by the Frankfort National Assembly), were solemnly announced and adopted. This demonstration was purely a popular one, no person connected with the Court, the Cabinet, or the Aristocracy being present. In fact, the Government looked on the entire demonstration with suspicion, and made extraordinary military preparations to put down any disturbance. The greatest tranquillity, however, prevailed.

PRUSSIA.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The victory of the democrats at the primary elections in Berlin is complete, not less than 800 out of 1,225 chosen electors in the second degree being their partisans. In Magdeburg the democrats returned 237 out of 275 electors in the secondary degree. Every post brought to Berlin fresh accounts of victories of the democrats. Even in Westphalia they have gained the upper hand. The electric telegraph between Berlin and Frankfort is to be opened in a few days. A complete panic had set in at court, and it is generally believed that, like the Nothomb Ministry in Belgium, the Prussian one will retreat "before the elections," without awaiting the approaching storm. Imagining that they had accomplished wonders by dissolving a constituent assembly, driving its members from house to house at the point of the bayonet, the Ministers made an appeal to the country for an expression of opinion; and that opinion has been already very unequivocally set forth. The recent elections are not, it is true, the direct elections of the deputies, but they are real indices of public opinion. It requires no great penetration to foresee that the next parliamentary session in Berlin will be a truly eventful one for Prussia and for Germany.

AUSTRIA.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE KREMSIER DIET is confidently talked of. On the 17th the Diet voted the equality of all citizens in the eyes of the law, and the abolition of all privileges of caste. It was also resolved that no titles or other distinctions of nobility should be conferred or be recognised by the State. The junction of the Right and Left parties in the Austrian Diet still continues. The left centre has issued a programme, stating that it will combat for freedom, from whatever quarter it may be threatened. On the 19th the Diet was occupied with the discussion of the 4th section of the Bill of Fundamental Rights. This motion, which embodies the principle of the Habeas Corpus Act, was unanimously voted. Herr Smolka, a distinguished member of the Opposition, has been elected, by a large majority, President of the Diet, which was adjourned on the 20th to the 23rd.

The *Gratz Gazette*, of the 18th inst., announces that, by a decree of the Government, the Free German (German Catholic) congregation had been dissolved, and that their preacher, Scholl, had been sent away from the city. This is a short paragraph, and, if read carelessly, seems of but little importance; but it becomes a matter of serious import when we recollect that paragraph seventeen of the Constitution, granted by the Emperor Ferdinand, on the 25th of April, runs thus:—"Perfect religious freedom is guaranteed to all subjects;" and that paragraph thirty-one is as follows:—"All such Christian confessions of faith in the Monarchy as are acknowledged by the laws, as also the free exercise of the religious rites of the Hebrew Church, are guaranteed."

HUNGARY.

The extension of the period for the return of the Hungarian troops to their flag, granted by Prince Windischgrätz, has been attended by the best effects. They come in, not by tens or twenties, but by hun-

dreds at a time. According to a new army bulletin (the 16th), Prince Windischgrätz has divided the greater portion of Hungary into three military districts, and placed one under the command of Field-Marshal von Kempen, with his residence at Presburg; the second under Count Wubna, with his residence at Ofen; and the third under Baron Buries, with his domicile at Oedenburg. Despatches from Count Schlek's head-quarters, under date January 17, bring the intelligence that the Hungarian Diet at Debreczin had resolved to disband the insurgent army. General Schlek had taken measures to prevent the flight of the ringleaders. Affairs had taken a favourable turn for the Imperialists in Siebenbürgen. Letters from Pesth, under date January 18, state that Kossuth had left Debreczin for Grosswardein. There had been a great fall of snow, which is an advantage for the Magyars, as the approaches to Debreczin are rendered impassable. The Government have resolved to increase the Austrian army by 50,000 men, making altogether 650,000.

The insignia of the kingdom and St. Stephen's crown, are held sacred by the lower classes in Hungary, and in the time of war they, like the Orléans in France, often excite the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Accordingly Kossuth, although a Protestant, has had recourse to them, and the sacred crown and insignia are placed in a church at Debreczin, for the benefit of all true believers. The Magyar peasants, who throng to the spot to see these relics, swear by them to defend their native country to the last. Kossuth, it is said, promised the inhabitants of Debreczin, who are almost all Calvinists, that should he prove victorious, Protestantism should be the religion of the State. The citizens, however, privately declared that on the approach of the Imperial troops they would not offer any resistance. They were at once disarmed, and their muskets given into the hands of the peasants.

Military executions have commenced in Presburg.

It is asserted that Prince Windischgrätz will have the title of the Duke of Friedland conferred on him.

THE DESCRIPTION OF KOSSUTH, the Hungarian leader, in the *Hue and Cry* is as follows:—"45 years of age; place of nativity, Jasperin, in Hungary; married; not a Catholic by religion; speaks German, Hungarian, Latin, Slavakish, and French; was a lawyer and a journalist, and finally President of the Committee of Defence; is of middle size, and thin; face oval, and tolerably full; brown complexion; high open forehead; black hair; blue prominent eyes; large dark eyebrows; flat nose; small and handsomely formed mouth; good teeth, oval chin; black whiskers and beard. Particular signs: naturally curly hair, bushy from the crown of the head downwards. Generally wears a cap; manners pliant and insinuating."

WEST INDIES.

The "Teviot" mail-steamer arrived at Southampton on Thursday, several days over due. She was detained at Havannah to the 30th December, by new quarantine regulations, established in fear of English cholera and American yellow fever, which prolonged to seven days her coaling operations.

The news from Jamaica extends to the 22nd Dec., and is interesting. The differences between the Governor and the Assembly have been aggravated by a singular and untoward circumstance. The House lately passed an Import-duties Bill which was to remain in force only till the 15th of February, 1849. "This bill," says a local paper, "was on the 20th December engrossed and sent to the Council. On its arrival in that Chamber, however, it was discovered that, in engrossing the bill, the 31st December, 1849, had been substituted (by what means we are yet ignorant) for the 15th February, 1849. The Council, with singular haste, passed the bill through three readings in the course of one sitting." The same authority states that the Governor intends to withhold his assent to the bill, "in order that it may continue in force only till the time actually specified by the Assembly." Other accounts say, on the contrary, that the Governor intended to take advantage of the circumstance; and that the House of Assembly, in a private meeting, had pledged itself to hold no sitting till the error had been repaired.

The Barbadoes Assembly has declined any share of the loan proffered by the Imperial Legislature, for similar reasons to those given by Jamaica.

WESTERN AFRICA.

Accounts from the West coast of Africa state that the slave-trade is carried on with a renewed activity beyond all former times, despite the more vigilant and efficient navy service against it, and the greater frequency of captures. The trade is increasing, more particularly on the northern part of the coast; the Pongas, Nuñez, Gallinas, and Cape Mount rivers, are said to swarm with slavers. Mr. Theodore Canot, a celebrated slave-dealer, has reappeared on the coast, and has several establishments on the Gallinas river; and accounts received there in November, stated that fourteen slavers would shortly arrive from H. vanah. The new Governor of the Portuguese possessions had entered on his office at Louanda; and his probable perquisites, as favourable to the trade, were publicly canvassed. The *Morning Chronicle* reiterates, in stronger terms, a shocking statement which it made some time back, and which had been treated as incredible:—"We stated some months since, as an instance of the evils and barbarities to which the slaves were subject by our mode of attempted suppression of the dealing and shipment, that the 'Dolphin,' in chasing a vessel, had fired so many shots to bring her to, that much destruction of life had been the consequence; and that, when boarded, the prize presented a most sanguinary

picture to civilized eyes, six headless trunks of slaves, besides the mangled limbs of numbers of others. We have made earnest and searching investigation into the statement in question on the arrival of nearly every vessel from Western Africa since, and have now the opportunity afforded us of stating, that the information we received in the first instance was considerably under rather than over the truth: nine slaves were beheaded by the 'Dolphin's' shot, and nearly sixty killed and wounded in other ways on the same occasion, out of the cargo then in the slaver of 530. We are enabled to contradict a rumour which came to England by the last packet, that 600 slaves had been butchered at Palmas by the dealer, who could not ship them."

NEW ZEALAND.

H. M. S. "Dido" arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday week, having made the shortest passage ever known from Auckland—eighty-one days. The advices come down to the 4th November. At that time the colony enjoyed perfect tranquillity.

The only fact of interest is a sad one. Colonel Wakefield, the Company's principal agent at Wellington, and founder of the settlement, died at that place of apoplexy on the 19th of September, and was buried on the 22nd, with the fullest military honours the colony could provide. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Commandants of the troops, and Captains of the squadron, followed the corpse to the grave. Mr. Fox, an officer of high standing in the Company's employ, had succeeded Colonel Wakefield in the temporary management.

The *Times* quotes a despatch from Governor Grey, of New Zealand, dated 7th October, 1848, reporting the successful arrangement of differences between the New Zealand Company and the settlers at Wellington who had claims upon it. The arrangement was complete, except some unimportant details, and only awaited the signature of Colonel Wakefield to the memorandum when that gentleman died.

The Governor had no apprehension that the death of Colonel Wakefield would interfere with the final completion of the arrangement; but he speaks of the very serious loss which that event would inflict on the colony. During a constant communication for three years upon a variety of subjects connected with the interests of New Zealand, he had found in that officer, not only abilities of a very high order, but his whole thoughts and attention directed to the single object of the advancement of the colony. Sir G. Grey adds his grateful acknowledgments of the cordial and valuable assistance which he had in every instance received from Colonel Wakefield, in the adjustment of the numerous difficulties which had formerly so much retarded the prosperity of the Southern province.

The differences at Nelson had been settled without the Governor's intervention, and he had no doubt that those at Taranaki would be disposed of as satisfactorily.

INDIA.

Report at Lahore says, that Shere Sing has addressed a letter to Lord Gough, in which he solemnly declares that the course he has pursued was forced upon him by his soldiers. It is said, that this document was signed by several other leading men, who intimate "a desire for the adjustment of differences!"

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence has been received from New York to the 12th inst. The slave question is approaching to a crisis. The motion for bringing in a bill prohibiting the slave-trade in Columbia, had given rise in the House of Representatives to counter-motions, amendments, and their consequent warm discussions. The Illinois legislature have passed resolutions, instructing their senators and representatives to obtain the prohibition of slavery in all newly-acquired territories. On the other side, Mr. Calhoun has issued a manifesto, urging the southern states to unite and prepare for a concerted defence of their "rights" against the aggressions of the north.

THE CALIFORNIA MANIA is raging more generally than ever. Many holders of lucrative situations have given them up to become gold-seekers. Several artists, editors, printers, and doctors, have also joined in the pilgrimage. On Wednesday, the 10th, a "mass" meeting was held in New York, to organize an overland expedition to California. Articles of agreement, pledging the subscribers to abide by the orders and instructions of the president and directors, and to furnish, from time to time, the necessary funds, were signed by a large number of persons, each paying the initiation fee of 1 dollar. The printed report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, was also produced and distributed.

The cold in many of the states was unusually intense. The *New York Courier and Inquirer* complains of frozen types, and that their "standing news" defied distribution, but was as hard and compact as adamant.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—The grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the plans for its immediate colonization, have been advertised. The stipulation made by the Government is, that settlements shall be forthwith formed, and that all profits from the sales of land or the working of minerals beyond 10 per cent. shall be applied towards the colonization and improvement of the island. The terms presented to emigrants by the company are analogous to what have been proposed in other instances, with the exception that the great advantage is offered of grants of land as small as 20 acres. The company retain the right to all minerals that may be found, but coal, where it is discovered on the land of a settler, may be worked by him at a royalty of

2s. 6d. per ton. There is to be a governor and a council of seven members appointed by the Crown, together with a House of Assembly, elected by the inhabitants (20 acres of land being the electoral qualification), and the Legislature thus constituted will have full power to impose taxes and to regulate the affairs of the island. The ports and harbours are to be free to all nations. It will be some time yet before the company can be in possession of a general survey of the island, but, meanwhile, they have established a settlement at its southern end, to which their station from the Columbia River will be removed, and where the climate, as far as it is known, is very similar to that of England; the soil also being admirably adapted, it is believed, for every kind of grain grown in this country.—*Times*.

THE NEW RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The "Europa" brings back ratified the postal treaty agreed to between the British and American authorities in London. The following is a tabular summary of the new rates of postage between England and the United States:—

	Cents.
1. Direct Postage—	
The postage across the sea is fixed at	16
The English inland postage	3
The United States inland postage	5
The sea postage to be paid to the vessel performing the service.	
2. Transit Service—	
Transit postage through this country to the	
Canada	5
And 25 per cent. thereon for paying by the	
ounce instead of paying by the letter.	
Transit rate through England, the inland	
postage of	8
And 25 per cent. thereon for paying by the	
ounce, as above, &c.	
3. Transit through Canada—	
The Canada rates.	
4. Newspapers and periodicals between the United States and	
England—	
Each newspaper	(1d.) or 2
Periodicals, &c. weighing 2 oz.	(1d.) or 2
Periodicals, &c. over 2 and under 3 oz.	(6d.) or 12
Periodicals, &c. over 3 and under 4 oz.	(8d.) or 16
And 2d. additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.	

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—It appears by the accounts from New South Wales that that colony is disposed to offer for the construction of railroads inducements similar to those which have been already held out in almost all our possessions, except India. The Governor recommends a guarantee of five per cent. and a free grant of land. These terms are equal to what have been conceded in Barbadoes, Demerara, and Ceylon. In New Brunswick and Canada the rate allowed is six per cent.—*Times*.

EFFECTS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that at last Durham Spring Assizes, two poachers were found guilty of shooting a gamekeeper belonging to the Duke of Cleveland, at Ruby Castle, in Ruby Woods; and that in spite of the intercession of the friends of the murdered man, and numerous memorials presented by the friends of humanity in the district to the Home Secretary, one of them was executed. We prognosticated, from what we know of the district Cockfield, where these poachers dwelt, that a sanguinary revenge would be taken; and on Tuesday week the body of a man named May, a gamewatcher belonging to the duke, a reclaimed poacher, and a witness on the trial, was found in a wood near West Auckland, with his head nearly shattered from his body. He had left his home on the Sunday morning. As yet the perpetrators of this diabolical crime have not been discovered.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT MONKWEARMOUTH COLLIERY.—On Sunday morning, Mr. J. Elliott, overman at Monkwearmouth colliery, came to his death in a fearful manner. Monkwearmouth pit is the deepest in England. Mr. Elliott, with another man of the name of Henderson, had to descend the pit at four o'clock that morning, and had got into the cage, which runs in a groove down the shaft. They gave the signal to the engine-man to set-away, when unfortunately, from a want of steam, the engine had not power to force them down; and after running the cage up and down the shaft two or three times, it drew up to the pulleys, when the cage flew out of the groove, and Mr. Elliott was thrown out. He pitched with his head on the edge of the shaft, and then fell down it; a distance of 300 fathoms, or 1,000 feet deep. He was literally smashed to pieces. Mr. Henderson had a narrow escape, having fallen in the cage about twenty-five feet to the saddle-boards or bank of the pit, where he was picked up much bruised, but is recovering.

BRIDGNORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—This Institution, which has been in existence about a year and a half, is one of those which have been recently established with a view to the improvement and elevation of the working classes of the community. The following extracts from the first annual Report will explain its constitution. When the Society was first established, "It was resolved that the terms of subscription should be one shilling per quarter—that a reading-room, to be supplied with daily and weekly newspapers, should be provided—that a lecture should be delivered once a fortnight during the winter months—and that the surplus funds be devoted to the purchase of a library." All these intentions have been fully carried out, and the institution is at the present time in a very prosperous condition. We mention these circumstances to encourage those in other small towns to do likewise. We have also to add that, on Friday, 26th January, George Dawson, Esq., M.A., of Birmingham, delivered a lecture to the members of the above institution, on the "Characteristics and Tendencies of the Age," which was listened to with the deepest interest by a very numerous assembly, who most heartily applauded the eloquent lecturer.

THE FARMERS' FREE TRADE AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

The Duke of Richmond took the chair at Brighton on Friday, at the meeting of the Sussex Society for the Protection of Agriculture.

Mr. J. ELLMAN, after complaining bitterly of the state of farming prices and prospects, and after considerable abuse of free-trade and its supporters, &c., said, how was the revenue to be raised, or how were the farmers to be relieved? We had one scheme fairly and honestly brought forward—he meant Cobden's. We had another set forward in the Peel paper of that party, and supposed to speak its sentiments. Of the two budgets he had no hesitation in saying, give him Cobden's; Cobden proposed to reduce the excise duties on malt, hops, soap, &c., to the extent of £5,000,000, and was to benefit both the farmers and the public. Now for Peel's budget. He first proposed to take off £1,650,000 for window duties. He believed that the class who were now suffering most was the small farmers, under £200 a year, and these men paid no window taxes. The next item of reduction was assessed taxes. What assessed taxes did the farmers pay? They were allowed a horse. None of them could keep more than one, and a great many none at all. Next came "bricks." This he should say was a commodity quite as much wanted in the manufacturers' chimneys and mills as on landed estates. "Stage and hackney coaches." How this would benefit the farmers he was at a loss to know. Next came "French wines." Farmers had a great deal to do with these certainly [laughter]. It was then proposed to put on one per cent. on freehold property in lieu of probate and legacy duty. That would not benefit the land much. The next proposition was the most impudent thing ever proposed—that all income should be taxed down to £50 a year. Small farmers were precisely the class who now did pay income-tax. And this was to be a relief. To call on them to pay who had nothing to pay with was an absurdity. There was another item of reduction included in the total of £6,170,000. It amounted to £1,100,000, and its repeal was to benefit the tenant-farmers. It was for insurance. Why, the farmers were already exempt from it; so that this was adding insult to injury. Had agitation ceased? Quite the reverse. A new agitation had sprung up, which appeared to be quite as likely, unless instantly checked, to be as successful as the former.

Mr. J. H. TURNER said: This new agitation, if unchecked, would, he believed, be successful. That which resulted in the repeal of the corn laws had a much less auspicious inauguration.

The Duke of Richmond said, Cobden and Bright come forward and ask the farmers to join them. Join them in what? By agitation to prevail on the Government, which is supposed to be made of rather squeezable materials, to go back to the estimates of the year 1835, by disbanding a portion of the army and navy, and by abstaining from public works. But when these men are disbanded, who maintains them? Not the manufacturers, but the landed interest. They come back and fall on the poor-rates, a small portion only of which falls on the manufacturers. I am now arguing this only in a financial point of view; I will now take higher ground. Have we no more colonies now than in 1835 [hear]? Are we at peace in India? Have we not had insurrection at the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon? Then Mr. Bright, because he happens to be a Quaker, says, "You should not go to war. War is ridiculous. Have a peace society, and leave everything to their arbitration." Really, gentlemen, this humbug is too gross for discussion. If he thinks he can promote peace without an army, navy, or police, I recommend him to go over to Ireland and try to keep one village quiet. It is perfectly ridiculous. I do not mean to say, that if nothing can be done to relieve the farmers in their present appalling situation, there will not be many who will join in the agitation with Mr. Cobden, because we well know that a drowning man will catch at a straw; but I have too good an opinion of the loyalty, of the good sense, and of the capacity of the great body of the farmers of England, to believe that they will give Mr. Cobden any support in a body, because I believe they will never follow a man whom they believe to have been their enemy; and that, though they will forgive him as Christians, they will never forget, that all the distress that has come upon us is owing to Mr. Cobden, and to that other individual, Sir R. Peel. Of the two, I declare I know not which is the worst [hear]. I shall have great pleasure, in as far as is in my power, advocating the interests of agriculture in Parliament. I will not fail, early in the next week, to see Lord John Russell, and to explain to him all the circumstances which I have heard here to-day of the great distress of this county.

A memorial to Lord J. Russell was determined upon. Amongst other points urged in this document, it was stated that "the malt tax is admitted by all parties, even by our greater opponents, to be a gross injustice done us; but to this we have hitherto patiently submitted, partly owing to its importance in the national revenue, and partly in consideration of other compensatory circumstances. But henceforward we see ourselves about to be deprived of every compensation, while the barley and hop growers, in particular, are rapidly approaching to insolvency, the growth of hops being attended, notoriously, with a very heavy outlay in addition to the duty, and barley being at present almost unsaleable in this maritime country, by the importation of a much heavier quality from France and other foreign countries."

MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE ON THE REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.—On Saturday, a numerous meeting of

farmers took place at Cambridge, to discuss the repeal of the malt-tax and agricultural prospects generally. The chair was taken by Mr. P. Grain, and an Anti-free-trade resolution was brought forward by Mr. Layton, and supported by Mr. Hicks (both of whom complained bitterly of the present condition of agricultural affairs in this country). The following resolution was proposed:—

That the tax on malt is most oppressive, cruel, and intolerable, as it is a most excessive tax on the principal ingredient of the poor man's beverage, who, from his diminished wages in consequence of the reduced value of agricultural produce, is unable to procure it as heretofore.

Mr. T. Granger seconded the motion. The malt-tax was as bad a tax as any Minister could propose. It was now a period of free-trade, and as the farmers' produce was subject to, it was only fair that they should have the benefits of it, as well as others. It was monstrous in a time of free-trade that any tax should be suffered to remain on the people to the amount of between sixty and eighty per cent. Mr. Jones then proposed the following resolution:—

That the tax on malt, at the present prices, is particularly unjust towards the agriculturist, as it taxes one of the principal articles of his production at the enormous rate of sixty or seventy per cent., thereby most materially lessening its consumption and demand, and preventing its use in fattening cattle.

Mr. Smith advocated union for the repeal of the malt-tax—petitions from every town and every village—the farmers and labourers were all of one mind, and they would eventually bring out the landlords, and then the repeal was carried. The motion was seconded by several parties simultaneously. A petition to Parliament having been brought forward and multitudinously signed, the meeting dispersed.

MEETING AT NEWMARKET.—A meeting of owners and occupiers of land was held at Newmarket on Tuesday week, when it was unanimously resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the malt-tax is a most unjust and oppressive burden upon the producing classes of this great kingdom. That the immediate and total repeal of the tax would be hailed as the commencement of just legislation towards the agricultural portion of the community, who are now obliged to compete with the comparatively untaxed foreigner." A petition to Parliament was resolved upon.

There was a meeting of the Essex Agricultural Protection Society at Chelmsford, on Friday; Mr. R. Baker, of Writtle, in the chair. Resolutions to petition Parliament for restored protection, or diminished taxation, were passed at each meeting.

HENRY VINCENT AT HACKNEY.

This eloquent advocate of the people's rights concluded, on Friday last, a series of six lectures on "Cromwell, and the Principles, Men, and Times of the Commonwealth of England." These lectures having excited considerable interest in the provinces, the friends who were desirous of their delivery in the metropolis engaged the spacious Assembly-room, known as the Manor-rooms, Hackney, and made all their arrangements on a scale calculated to do all that mortals can do in the way of securing success—deserve it.

The lectures commenced on Monday, Jan. 8th, George Thompson, Esq., M.P., in the chair, who, in introducing the lecturer, made some pointed remarks as to the injurious tendency of some of our school-books, showing the erroneous views given of most liberal men of past times, and of Cromwell in particular. The first lecture embraced a reference to "The importance of historical studies in their relation to the progress of nations; all changes in society and government the result of uncontrollable causes; progress of England from the Norman conquest to the death of Elizabeth; state of England in the reign of James I.; character and death of that monarch; accession of Charles I.; his education; state of England; marriage with Henrietta of France; the favourite Buckingham; disputes of the King with his first Parliament; dissolution of Parliament; general characteristics of the times."

The second lecture was delivered on the following Friday, the chair taken by Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., and included the following topics:—"Arbitrary government of the King; passive obedience inculcated by the clergy; a second Parliament called; impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham; nature of the dispute between King and Parliament; dissolution of Parliament; forced levies of money, and general discontent; third Parliament; its character; the Petition of Right; murder of Buckingham; excitement in the nation; state of Ireland and Scotland; accessions to the Court party; Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; Laud, Bishop of London (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury); the popular leaders, Sir John Eliot, Pym, Hampden, Vane, &c.; their mental and moral power."

Frederick Clarke, Esq., presided at the delivering of the third lecture, in which Mr. Vincent referred to the "Meeting of Parliament, and third dissolution; imprisonment and death of Eliot; persecutions of the Puritans; Wentworth, as president of the North; the Star Chamber; oppressive measures of Laud; ship-money; Hampden's resistance; the King's visit to Scotland; establishment of Episcopacy there; insurrection in Scotland; the Solemn League and Covenant; the Long Parliament convened; second war with Scotland; impeachment and execution of Strafford; release of the Puritans; Attempt to seize the five members; excitement in London."

The Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., took the chair at the fourth lecture, which included a notice of the "Commencement of the civil war; the parliamentary and royalist armies and their leaders; 'Roundheads'

and 'Cavaliers'; battles between the contending parties; Cromwell in the field; death of Hampden at Chalgrove; death of Pym; the Presbyterians and the Royalists; discords between the parliament and army; Cromwell and the agitators; progress of the revolution; trial, condemnation, and execution of the King; character of Charles; how shall his death be judged? formal abolition of the monarchy."

The Rev. Thomas Aveling presided at the delivery of the fifth lecture. This was a most splendid lecture, and in his best style. Mr. Vincent drew attention to the following particulars:—"The Commonwealth; state of parties; Parliament and army; the Levellers; John Lilburne; Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland; the 'crowning' battle at Worcester; renown of the Republic; foreign wars; intrigues of the Presbyterians and Royalists; expulsion of the Long Parliament, and assumption of the government by Cromwell; the Lord Protector; 'John Milton, Secretary'; strife of parties; one great head controlling all."

The Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., had engaged to preside at the sixth lecture, but was unavoidably prevented, and the chair was occupied by the Rev. Daniel Curtis, of Homerton. The lecture embraced a review of "the Protectorate; state of parties; the Republicans; Cromwell's instrument of government; repeated Parliaments called and dismissed; Cromwell's domestic and foreign policy; discussions on the question of kingship; conspiracies; general condition of England; the last illness, death, and character of the Lord Protector; general grief of the nation; fall of the Commonwealth; the 'Restoration'; character of the Commonwealth; causes of its fall, and its future effects upon the nation."

These lectures have more than sustained the reputation of Mr. Vincent. His estimate of Cromwell, as a great and good man, met with a warm response; and, as a proof of the growing interest which these lectures have excited, even in "Old Loyal Hackney," it may be remarked, that on Friday last every sitting in that spacious room was occupied, notwithstanding a charge of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. was made for admission. A resolution, expressive of thanks to Mr. Vincent, for the instruction and entertainment afforded by the lectures; of admiration of his honest and consistent course as the eloquent advocate of popular rights, and of anticipation of the day when, in the People's House, with Cromwell's earnestness and zeal, he should give utterance to the people's will, having been carried by acclamation, the meeting separated, giving three hearty cheers for Vincent.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

SIR R. PEEL ON MIDDLE CLASS EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the public library in Tamworth, on Friday, Sir Robert Peel appeared in the character of a liberal promoter of middle class education. He presided at the meeting, and took the opportunity to announce that he had just completed a plan for remodelling on a more extended scale the public school which his father endowed in Tamworth. It had struck him that the very general attention now turned by the public to education was limited to the benefit of the poorer classes—on the individuals of which the burden of well educating their children fell with heavy pressure—were somewhat overlooked in the movement. He proposed to provide in his father's school the means of a first-class education—not classical, but one embracing geography, natural philosophy, history, and science in its different branches—for the benefit of the middle class who reside in Tamworth or its neighbourhood. He would provide an endowment for a master of first-class attainments; namely, £70 a year, and £10 for a house till one was provided, in addition to the liberal allowance made by the Privy Council—for the school should be placed under the Privy Council inspection. The present foundation arrangements should remain, and should be for the benefit of the poor. The scholars of the new endowment should be admitted on a very small annual payment—£2 a year and their expenses of books, &c. The produce of these payments should go, if the school were encouraged, towards enlarging and benefiting the original foundation. If necessary he would build a new school room twice the size of the present. A treasurer should receive all monies, and the schoolmaster none. He had obtained a master highly recommended, and would carry out his plans forthwith. The announcement was received with much applause.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—On Saturday a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and farmers of the county of Stafford, was held in the Shire-hall, Stafford, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of providing the children of farmers with a good and practical education, in connexion with the Lichfield Diocesan Society. The Earl of Harrowby presided, supported by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Lord St. Vincent, Earl Talbot, Mr. Adderley, M.P., the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, the Hon. G. Talbot, and other influential gentlemen. The Earl of Harrowby, in opening the proceedings, said it was pretty evident that, in many parts of the country, the poorer classes were placed, as regarded education, in a better position than those immediately above them—that the labourers' children were, in fact, better educated than those of the farmers, and that this arose from the fact, that the State assisted the former, whilst the latter were entirely neglected. To remedy this evil two plans had been suggested. The first was to establish new and independent schools, and the second was to improve the common schools scattered over the country. The objection to the first of these plans was the expense, and the great uncertainty of the result; while to the second

was urged the unwillingness of farmers to allow their children to mix with the children of the humbler classes. He, however, did not see that the entertainment of the one scheme should preclude the consideration of the other; and he, therefore, thought that the meeting should not finally determine upon the adoption of either, but merely appoint a committee to consider the subject. Experience had justified the establishment of schools in which all classes mixed for the purpose of education. The experiment had been tried at King's Sombre, in Hampshire, where, for 8s. or 10s. a quarter, the sons of farmers and labourers were taught geography, natural philosophy, history, arithmetic, and every branch of education, more especially those connected with agriculture. The noble chairman then observed, that it was a remarkable fact, that, without any preconcerted arrangement, similar modes of promoting education amongst the middle classes had been propounded in various parts of the country. Since his arrival at Stafford, he found that a plan upon the same principle had been adopted by Sir Robert Peel, at Tamworth, and he believed similar measures were already acted upon in Herefordshire. Earl Talbot next addressed the meeting, and expressed his satisfaction that the farmers were awakening to a knowledge of the fact, that education among them had been much neglected. The noble Earl moved a resolution to the effect, that in the opinion of the meeting it was of individual and national importance that the children of farmers and the middle classes generally should be educated in a liberal manner appropriate to their occupations and pursuits, and at a moderate cost. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ford, and carried unanimously. The Bishop of Lichfield was anxious, as bishop of the diocese, to express his approval of the general principle of the measure. It was manifest that in these days of competition the farmers should be able to apply all the discoveries of science to the improvement of agriculture. The right rev. prelate moved a resolution to the effect—

That it was expedient to provide from the training schools or institution at Battersea fit and proper masters for the national schools, and that those masters should be qualified to communicate religious instruction and teach arithmetic, geography, the lower mathematics, and the sciences applicable to agriculture.

He did not anticipate any evil result from the mixture of the different classes of society; but, on the contrary, he believed that under the influence of the masters and the careful superintendence of a pious and vigilant clergy it would promote kindly feelings among the pupils, and a knowledge of the duties imposed upon them as members of the same community and church. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Carrington, and carried unanimously. Mr. Adderley, M.P., moved the appointment of a committee, and referred in terms of eulogy to the speech delivered by Sir R. Peel the previous day at Tamworth. He considered the plan of adopting separate schools hopeless, and thought that of improving the character of the national schools by far the most feasible. He should object, however, to any plan which gave a boon to the farmers and middle classes at the expense of the labouring classes. The resolution was seconded and adopted; and after an address from Archdeacon Allen, and passing some formal resolutions, the meeting separated.

THE CHARTIST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL held a meeting on Wednesday, at the South London Chartist Hall, in Blackfriars-road. The meeting had been extensively placarded, and was fully attended. Mr. Julian Harney, of the *Northern Star*, was expected, but did not present himself. A Mr. Swain was therefore voted into the chair, and opened the business. He stated, that as possibly they might soon have a revolution, it was as well to be prepared what to do; and in the event of their gaining the day, he advised them to have nothing to do with home colonies, and all that humbug, as advised by the *Spirit of the Age* and the *Star* newspapers. Projects were very plentiful; Feargus O'Connor had put forth one, which he styled "The Landlord's Protector." Now they did not want any landlords at all, and their object was to get rid of them altogether; and should they accomplish a revolution, he advised them not to put up with waste lands and bits of rough, but to root out the present system entirely, for if they did not they would again be brought under subjection. Other orators addressed the meeting, and urged them to enrol and renew the agitation for the Charter. The appeal, however, was not responded to. "One by one," says the report in the *Morning Chronicle*, "their hearers gradually drew out of the room, and notwithstanding the pressing to sign of 400 persons, only 6 were enrolled."

DEATH OF THE FIRST POWER-LOOM WEAVER.—The *Manchester Examiner* records the death, on Tuesday week, of Mr. Andrew Kinloch, aged 89. He died at the house of his son, Mr. — Kinloch, residing in Preston-street, Maudland Bank. In 1793, he set up the first power-loom in Glasgow, with which—the propelling power being his own hand—he managed, after an outlay of one hundred guineas, to produce about ninety yards of cloth. Shortly afterwards, Andrew got the loom conveyed to Milton Printfield, at Dumbuck, where forty looms on the same principle were erected under his special direction, and at the present day may be seen working at Pollockshaws and Paisley. He left for England in the year 1800, and was employed in setting up similar looms in Lancashire. The first set up by him were at Staley-bridge, near Manchester. Fifteen of these, in a short time, were removed from that place to Westhoughton, where they remained till 1812, when the hand-loom weavers of the neighbourhood attacked the factory and burned it to the ground, along with 170 looms and other materials on the premises.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT CADELL.—The Edinburgh papers announce the death of Mr. Robert Cadell, the publisher, at Ratho House, on Saturday week. Mr. Cadell's eminence was founded on his connexion with Sir Walter Scott in the publication of the popular editions of the entire series of the *Waverley Novels*. This scheme, which resulted in paying off the whole of the immense debt incurred by Sir Walter through his commercial engagements with Constable and Balantyne, and presenting the Abbotsford property to Sir Walter's descendants, was of Mr. Cadell's origination; and it proved the foundation of his own great fortune. Mr. Cadell is understood to have realized the largest sum that has ever been made in this country by publishing. To his reputation of uncommon shrewdness he added that of a strictly honourable tradesman and a public-spirited citizen.

The Court still remains at Windsor. During the past week there has been a succession of visitors, including the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir George and Lady Grey, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, and Mr. Pemberton Leigh; on Thursday the circle of visitors were joined by the Prince of Orange, and the Netherlands Minister Count Schimmelpenninck.

The Prince of Orange, Count Schimmelpenninck, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Parma, and all the other visitors of the week, left the Castle on Friday morning.—The fifth dramatic performance in the Rubens Room took place on Thursday evening; the plays were Mr. Douglas Jerrold's *House-keeper* and Mr. James Kenny's *Sweethearts and Wives*.

The Queen and Prince Albert come to town to-day, and open Parliament to-morrow. Their stay at Buckingham Palace will, however, be only for a few days.

Lord J. Russell has been elected one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, in the room of Viscount Melbourne.

PENSION TO MR. LANE, THE EGYPTIAN TRAVELLER.—Lord John Russell has, we learn from the *Literary Gazette*, bestowed on Mr. E. W. Lane a pension of £100 a year. In addition to the already well-known literary claims of Mr. Lane, he is now engaged at Cairo in compiling a lexicon of the Arabic language.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY.—The whole of the ex-Royal family of France, who have been staying for several months at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, have taken their departure from Richmond and returned to Claremont, with the intention of permanently taking up their abode at that Royal residence. The Countess de Neuilly has considerably improved in health since her sojourn at Richmond, and the ex-King himself, and the rest of the family, are in good health.—The *Times* of Wednesday says:—"We are enabled to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report which we copied from the *Corsaire*, to the effect that some communication had taken place between the ex-King Louis Philippe and the President of the French Republic with respect to the conditional return of the ex-Royal family to France."

We understand it is arranged that the Count Colloredo is to come to England as Ambassador from Austria.—*Globe*.

REV. DR. KING.—We understand that letters were received here yesterday from Dr. King, announcing his safe arrival at Jamaica. The health of Mrs. King is said to be somewhat improved.—*Scottish Press*.

THE QUEEN AT MANCHESTER.—The *Manchester Guardian* has reason to believe that the Queen and Prince Albert are likely to pay a visit to Manchester immediately after the termination of the session of parliament.

CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—It is understood that a reduction alluded to of 10,000 men will take place in the army estimates for this year. But as 3,000 men are now on passage to India (the cost of maintaining which is to be borne by the East India Company), the actual number to be reduced will be 7,000, whereas the actual saving to the public will be to the extent of the charge on 10,000 men. This numerical reduction to the extent of 7,000 men will be effected in the regiments in the United Kingdom and in depôts of corps serving in the colonies, which depôts are also in the United Kingdom.

Lord Palmerstone has attached Mr. Wolff, son of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, to the regular staff of clerks employed at the Foreign-office, that gentleman having previously been an assistant to the head clerk.—*Globe*.

DISINTERESTEDNESS REWARDED.—The public were informed last week, that the Earl of Minto, so far from having desired to gain the patronage of the Admiralty, had actually signified his readiness to resign the post of Lord Privy Seal, which he now holds, if, by so doing, he could facilitate, in any degree, the arrangements which the Premier was then desirous of making with the Liberal Conservatives. Lord John Russell was incapable of allowing this self-denial, on the part of his own father-in-law, to pass unrewarded, and he has accordingly, as we are told by the *Globe*, conferred on his father-in-law's brother, the Hon. John Elliot, the post of Secretary to the Board of Control, recently vacated by Mr. Wyse.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE PROTECTIONISTS AND THEIR FUTURE LEADER.—As the parliamentary struggle approaches, we

understand that her Majesty's opposition has been sadly puzzled to find a presentable leader for the lower house, to supply the great void left by the lamented death of Lord George Bentinck. The *Standard* points to Lord Granby. Mr. Disraeli points to himself. Not being in the secrets of the protectionist camp, we can do no more than give the current gossip in well-informed circles. Rumour says that the mantle has descended on the shoulders of Mr. Herries, who, in consequence of the very advanced period of life at which he enters upon such laborious duties, is to be assisted by Mr. G. Bankes in all that relates to country affairs.—*Observer*.

SCRAPS OF THOUGHT.

MAN doubles all the evils of his fate by pondering over them; a scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small peril a great danger, and a slight sickness often ends in death by brooding apprehensions.

CONFESSION.—Be not ashamed to confess that you have been in the wrong. It is but owning what you need not be ashamed of, that you now have more sense than you had before to see your error; more humility to acknowledge it; and more grace to correct it.—*Seed*.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.—*Spanish Proverb*.

TAWDRINESS AND TURMOIL.—Tawdriness is a sluttish fairy, rejoicing in dirt and disorder; her sandals are down at the heels, the better to display the gap in the stocking sole; and a tuft of ragged hair asserts its freedom through a corresponding rent in the frousy cap. In matters of *vertu*—in poetry and furniture—her taste is for torsos and fractured specimens, chairs without bottoms, and grates without bars; and therefore she has spouts off the pitchers, and burns the nozzle of the bellows and the brush of the hair-broom. And in the picturesque, her liking is for new combinations and striking contrasts; a blazing ribbon and a smutty face, a feed to-day and a fast to-morrow. The kindred elf is turmoil. Her talent lies in creating discord; and betwixt the slamming of the door, and the clashing of the fire-irons, and the qualling of turbulent children, it is not surprising that she scares away to other scenes the distracted good man of the house. The two together are more than a match for any man; and we cannot wonder at the strange asylums which people seek whose homes are haunted by dirtiness and din.—*Rev. J. Hamilton*.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The Rev. G. Denison (brother to the Bishop of Salisbury), who has been so active of late in opposition to the Committee of Council on Education, has given notice to the National Society, he will move the following resolutions:—"First. That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is just and necessary that the two following conditions of State assistance be imposed by the State upon the founders and promoters of Church Schools; 1. that the site of the school buildings be legally secured by trusts legally constituted. 2. That the school be opened to government inspection, for the purpose of ascertaining its efficiency, and of regulating the amount of State assistance; provided always, that such inspection shall not exceed the precise limits of the letter and of the spirit of the agreement of 1840. Second. That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is not just and not necessary that any other conditions of State assistance, besides the two above specified, be imposed by the State upon the founders and promoters of Church schools. Third. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the attempt on the part of the Committee of Council on Education to impose certain other conditions of State assistance, besides the two above specified, has operated, and must continue to operate, as a heavy penalty upon the founders and promoters of Church schools, and as a great and growing hindrance in the way of the education of the people."

A JEW MISER, LEVI ABRAHAM, a native of Poland, has just died in Wellington, at an advanced age. He had got a living by mending umbrellas and selling trinkets, and he was looked on as an object of charity. But on his deathbed, when he was attended by Dr. Raphall and other Hebrew gentlemen, he pulled from his bosom £1,000 in bank-notes, and stated that he was worth as much more in money and goods. He left the bulk of his property to a brother and sister who are living abroad on charity, and he was induced to bequeath £20 to a Hebrew school at Birmingham, and the like sum to the poor-box of the synagogue.

A YOUNG SEA SERPENT.—On Thursday, while some fishermen belonging to the "Usan" were at the out-sea fishing, they drew up what appeared to them a young sea serpent, and lost no time in bringing the young monster to the secretary of our museum. The animal, whatever it may be called, is still alive. It is a living creature, more than twenty feet in length, less than an inch in circumference, and of a dark-brown chocolate colour. When at rest its body is round, but when it is handled it contracts upon itself, and assumes a flattish form. To say that its motions are spiral or convoluted, or of any other description, would be to limit its motive capabilities, for it throws its folds into all imaginable forms, sometimes twisting one part of its body into the form of a cork-screw, and, if we may be allowed the expression, screwing for a considerable time with two or three feet of its enormous length, while all the rest of its folds lie at perfect rest.—*Montrose Standard*.

LITERATURE.

Monopoly, the Cause of all Evil. By GENERAL ARTHUR CONDORCET O'CONNOR. London: Firmin, Didot and Co., King William-street.

GENERAL O'CONNOR is an Irishman, who has been long naturalized in France, and who, had he been inclined, might have taken his seat in the French National Assembly, by the side of his respectable friend and coeval, Dupont de l'Eure.

Arriving in France half a century ago, he has lived under two Republics, and has seen an empire and two monarchies disappear. Born in Ireland in 1762, and sprung from a family that deduces its lineage from "Erin's royal tree of glory," his early manhood was devoted to the service of a party which then struggled to deliver Ireland from the oppression and misrule that had ground it down for centuries. Returned a member of the Irish Parliament, in which he took his seat on the same day with Captain Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington), he co-operated with the illustrious phalanx that strove to break the chains of Ireland, alike by his speeches and his writings. All these patriotic exertions were, however, bootless. The French revolution came to stimulate the hopes of the most ardent and sanguine of this talented band; and, by presenting an example of arbitrary power overthrown by a revolution, engendered the fallacious idea of making a similar attempt in Ireland, with the view of establishing a republic there. Associating himself with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and a number of other noble-minded individuals, O'Connor became one of the chief promoters and actors in that ill-judged republican conspiracy, known under the name of the Society of United Irishmen. The conspirators having secretly solicited the aid of France, their plot was divulged, for a sum of money, to a spy of the British Government then in Paris, by one of the officials of the Directory. The rest is matter of history. Lord Edward Fitzgerald died in prison from the wounds received in resisting his captors: some of his associates were taken and executed, and others made their escape to the continent and America. O'Connor being of the number of those arrested, was brought to trial for high treason, at the Maidstone assizes, where an attempt to escape, favoured by two of his friends, the late Earl of Thanet and Mr. Fergusson of Craigdurrock, being frustrated—these parties were afterwards tried and punished for a misdemeanour. The trial at Maidstone having been abandoned on the score of an informality in the indictment, O'Connor was committed under a new warrant; but he contrived to stave off his trial by pleading technical objections, until, after a long detention in one of the Scotch fortresses, the times becoming calmer, and the vengeance of the oligarchy sated, he obtained a pardon, on condition of his expatriating himself, and never again returning to his country, in which he was allowed to preserve his estates. "Like a limb from his country all bleeding and torn," he chose France for the land of his exile, where he arrived in the first year of the present century, and soon after took service in the Irish brigade, a corps made up of the debris of his unfortunate countrymen who had sought refuge here. But although he latterly rose to the rank of Major-General, his republican principles, which he avowed in presence of Buonaparte, and, at an after period, even reproached the latter to his face for having put down the Republic, prevented his being employed in any important service. Thus was it his fate to suffer for his advanced political opinions, which he still firmly entertains, in Ireland under the despotism of Castlereagh, and in France under that of Napoleon. Marrying the only child and heiress of the celebrated Marquis de Condorcet, whose tragic end is written in the bloody annals of the Reign of Terror, he became the owner of a valuable estate on the banks of the Cher, to the management and cultivation of which he has for many years devoted much of his time. His residence on this property for a part of the year has rendered him intimately acquainted with the state of agriculture in France, and has enabled him to estimate the effects on it of the existing law of succession—a subject on which he has bestowed much attention. In Paris he has enjoyed the intercourse of all that is most distinguished in politics, science, and letters, during the last half-century; nor has his pen during the same period been idle, any more than it was formerly in Ireland.

The last of the works which General O'Connor has given to the world, is the one the title of which is at the head of this article. This book, in the midst of a good deal that may be deemed extraneous, has for its object to point out the mischievous economical, political, and social effects of the English laws of entail and primogeniture, and to contrast them with the beneficial action, in the same respects, of the French law of equal division in successions. This being its scope and purpose, as inscribed in every chapter, we were lately astonished to see in a *critique* of it in an able weekly London journal, what appeared to be entire misrepresentation. Thus we find

it stated: "He exhibits an odd mixture of the violent Milesian and the unscrupulous Whig, as if a man of '98, and a party opponent of Pitt and Castlereagh, were rolled into one;" and again: "In substance and in form, in spirit and in matter, the book is of a fashion half a century old, and as much out of date, as the blue and buff of Charles James Fox and his Prince of Wales." How strange it is, that from a want of attention to the well-known facts in the author's history, and to the main purpose of the book, obvious to every reader, this critic should ever have been led to class the writer with the Whigs, with whom he has not the most remote affinity, but towards whom he stands, by his life and his doctrines, in the most marked antagonism. It is true that in early life he was brought into contact with Fox, Grey, and Sheridan, to whom his talents, accomplishments, and family connexions made him an object of interest; whose partizanship was coveted: but they soon discovered that they had mistaken their man, or, to use a vulgar saying, had taken the wrong sow by the ear. Whatever may be thought of his attempt to republicanize Ireland in 1798, as to which it may be said in the words of Butler:—

"Treason never prospers, what's the reason?
Why, when it prospers, none dare call it treason;"

it is, at least, proof positive that he was no Whig; and that party have since given signal evidence of their hostility towards him,—a feeling that he has as constantly returned with interest. Thus, four years after his exile, an economical work of his on France, in which many of the doctrines to be found in his recent work appear, was noticed in the *Edinburgh Review*, wherein the critics of the "blue and buff," ever true to the instincts of their party, displayed towards the author an animosity positively virulent. Another instance of inveterate Whig hostility appeared in 1839, when General O'Connor, repairing to Ireland to visit his estates, under a permission obtained from the Duke of Wellington, the Whig leaders taunted the Ministry in Parliament for their indulgence to a rebel, and so became the means of shortening his stay in the country. Besides, there is no occasion to travel out of the work for proofs of its being no Whig production. Its main purpose, as we have already said, being to prove the superiority of the French law of succession to our own, is sufficient to show that the author's ideas and those of the Whigs are wide as the poles asunder. When did we ever see the Whigs, from Fox down to Lord John Russell, in Parliament or out of it, advocate or countenance the repeal of the laws of entail and primogeniture? On the contrary, in 1837, when the present excellent member for Dumfries brought forward a motion for a repeal of primogeniture, he was most feebly supported by even the *soi-disant* Radical members, and the measure, opposed by Lord Campbell, then Attorney-General, was voted down by the Whig party in a body. It is also known to all who are initiated in the arena of the Whig doings of that day, that the agitation of so vital a question gave the greatest offence to the heads of the party, and that the guilty author of it was well nigh being excluded from aristocratical society! The very title of the work—"Monopoly the Cause of all Evil"—might have kept the critic right in his estimate of it. For, when did the Whig party ever assume such a motto? It was not certainly when Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan (as may be seen in Moore's *Life of the latter*) declared in Parliament that free-trade was opposed to common sense and the general experience of mankind; nor when the late Lord Grey, in 1838, talked of standing by his "order" and the corn-laws; nor, later still, when Lord Melbourne said, that were he to propose a repeal of the corn-laws, he would deserve to be sent to Bedlam.

Whatever, then, its defects may be, a leaning to Whig views and doctrines is not the besetting fault of the work. It contains, as we have said, a good deal of extraneous matter, and so far smells of "narrative old age," a defect which most readers will be inclined to excuse. The anecdotal portions of it, although not the least attractive, had better have been reserved for the "Memoirs of his own Life," with which the author announces that he is now occupied, as well as with a "Life of his Father-in-law, Condorcet." That part which relates to the corn-laws was evidently in print before their repeal took place, and has now an interest purely historical. All its theological disquisitions appear to be still more supererogatory and out of place. Without at all insinuating that its philosophical views of our religion are on a par with the overt and ribald scepticism of Paine, it might have occurred to the author that the sceptical writings of the last had greatly obstructed the success and effect of his political works, several of which have the highest merit, and for one of which (his "Common Sense") the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted him thanks, and £500. Had all such exuberant matter been suppressed, the work would have been greatly reduced in size, and rendered more accessible to the humbler class of readers. In its present form, cheap as it is in reference to its 1,630 closely printed octavo pages, it is to be hoped

that it will find a place in all the circulating libraries and book-clubs in the country, as containing a mass of valuable information on a subject hitherto little attended to amongst us, namely, the more equal distribution of wealth and property, and the counteracting effect of our laws of privilege, primogeniture, and entails.

In his examination of these laws of privilege, the author conducts the discussion on strictly economical principles, as laid down by Adam Smith, Say, Passy, and others of the same school, dealing in the course of it, several hard raps to his antagonist, M'Culloch and Ramsay, and illustrating his positions by a number of "modern instances," derived from his own long and ample experience of things in France and his native country. One thing remarkable, and with which the reader cannot fail to be struck, is the vigour of the style, which in place of betraying any marks of senility, is as animated as when in the force of his age he stood up in the Irish House of Commons, one of the fiery tribunes of the people, or launched his keen invectives against the government in the semi-republican journals of the day. The matter of the book being so abundant and ramified prevents us, in our limited space, from offering even an analysis of it, much more from indulging in long quotations, as we could have wished to have done; we must therefore confine ourselves to giving, a single extract from the twelfth chapter, entitled, "On the Causes of the present Misery," and refer those who wish to know more of it to the work itself.

"Aristocracy and despotism are synonymous, and the faction that monopolizes the power of the State has acquired the absolute disposal of the property of the nation."

"It is truly astonishing, and well worthy the serious attention of those who wish to prevent the present state of things being pushed to a revolutionary storm, that shall level the inordinate inequality which has at length risen to such an intolerable extreme of satiating superabundance, and fainting, expiring misery; it is, I say, astonishing, that in all the inquiries that have been held by the Houses of Parliament, and over all the country, in the thousand searches that have been made into the causes of this misery, not a word, not even a hint, has dropped from any of them that the real cause of all the misery lies in this monopoly, primogeniture and feudal system; and that the root of all the evils lies in this monopoly law, which has been extended from land to commerce—to the religious establishment, and in fine, to political power—a monopoly that is the cause of that prodigality and plunder which has so wantonly squandered nearly all the public fortune, and so heavily mortgaged what is left, that the misery it has caused, which devours the productive working class, is rising like a pestilential vapour, and has reached a great part of the middle class."

"That such a cause, with its wide-spreading effects, has not roused the entire people, is a proof that either little progress has been made in economical science, or that the deep-rooted aristocratical prejudices which have grown in an atmosphere so impregnated with monopoly, have seized on the British mind, and so blinded it to its effects, even those who are the greatest victims of its vices cannot comprehend it, and that the inveteracy of the prejudices has the same influence as the most consummate ignorance."

Bibliomania in the Middle Ages, &c. &c. By F. SOMNER MERRYWEATHER. London: Merryweather, 14, King-street, Holborn.

MUCH information is here given, in a compact form, relative to ancient books and manuscripts. As there is no table of contents (though there is an index) we cannot very readily analyze the volume, which is worth both possession and perusal. We cordially recommend it.

Con Cregan. No. I. London: W. S. Orr and Co.

THIS is, unquestionably, very clever, and a veritable production of Ould Ireland. It is difficult, however, in a single number, to form an accurate notion of the value and tendencies of such a work.

Cock's Musical Almanac for 1849.

THIS almanac is full of one subject, that subject being—Messrs. R. Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street. Like a multiplying glass, it presents innumerable patterns of the self-same figure. It is, in fact, a large advertisement. We are bound, however, to state, that it contains also much useful information.

METROPOLITAN FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Monday a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a "Metropolitan Financial Reform Association," to act in unison with the associations already formed in Liverpool and Manchester. Mr. S. Harrison was called to the chair, when a resolution was moved by Mr. Serle in favour of economy and Parliamentary reform, and being seconded by Mr. Phelps, was unanimously agreed to. A resolution, formally resolving the meeting into an association for the promotion of the above objects, was then moved by Mr. M'Farlane, and also unanimously agreed to; as were likewise resolutions in favour of co-operation with the people of Manchester and Liverpool, and for increasing the number of the 40s. freeholders. A committee was then appointed, and the meeting separated.

A petition for financial reform is in course of signature in Orkney; proving, says the *John o'Groat's Journal*, which reports the fact, that the movement for reduced taxation has already extended to the remotest ends of the kingdom.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

ORIGIN OF SURREY CHAPEL, LONDON.—THE REV. ROWLAND HILL. —About the middle of the eighteenth century, spiritual darkness prevailed over England, and especially over the metropolis, to an extent of which, at present, we have but little conception. All denominations of Christians were sunk into a state of lukewarmness, and almost entirely neglected the claims of a perishing population. Vice and immorality abounded among all classes of the community, the Sabbath-day was awfully profaned, very few of the clergy knew or preached the gospel, but substituted a cold, heartless system of morality for its soul saving doctrines; and the few Dissenting ministers who did preach it, delivered its truths in a formal, precise, unimpressive manner; so that the number of places of worship was comparatively small, and most were ill attended. At this period it pleased God to raise up a few individuals, who were as eminent for their godliness as for their zeal. Careless of the opinions of the world, and determined to exalt the kingdom of their Saviour, they braved danger and endured persecutions, in their efforts to awaken sinners to a concern for their eternal interests. The Revs. G. Whitfield, John and Charles Wesley, John Berridge, W. Romaine, John Newton, J. Jones, are names well known in this religious reformation;—amongst the laity, the Countess of Huntingdon, Sir Richard Hill, and several of the nobility and gentry, stood nobly forward to help in the good work. To the honoured names of these champions for Christ must be added that of the Rev. Rowland Hill, who was the sixth son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., of Hawkestone, Shropshire. He was educated at Eton, and after taking his degree at Cambridge, on Trinity Sunday, June 6th, 1773, received deacon's orders, from Dr. Wills, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Yearning over the spiritual miseries of men, he could not confine himself to the more regular and established mode of preaching in a church; but gladly engaged in that work wherever he could gather a congregation; whether in a market-place or in the cathedral; beneath the shade of a tree or in the Dissenting meeting-house; his object being to win souls to Christ, and to ally them to his spiritual church, found in every visible congregation of his worshippers. After having for some years preached in most of the counties of England; in many of the churches, chapels, and streets of the metropolis; and in the fields and commons of its vicinity, to large and deeply-impressed audiences, he determined to erect a chapel in the southern part of London. A liberal subscription was commenced, to which he was the chief contributor. A site in St. George's Fields was obtained, and the first stone of Surrey chapel was laid by its future minister, on June 24th, 1782. In the course of a year it was erected, and opened for Divine worship, June 8th, 1783; on which occasion its founder preached in the morning from 1 Cor. i. 23, and the Rev. J. Piercy in the evening, from Psalm lxxiv. 22. The building is octagonal, and accommodates between two and three thousand persons. Mr. Hill continued the pastor during the period of nearly fifty years, until his death, which happened on April 11th, 1833; and after that event, for three years and a half, the congregation was served by ministers from various parts of the country, till September 4th, 1836, on which Sabbath the present minister (the Rev. J. Sherman) began his responsible labours by preaching from Psalm lxxi. 16, "I will go in the strength of the Lord God, I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only." —From a very interesting biography, entitled "The Pastor's Wife; a Memoir of Mrs. Sherman. By her Husband."

OUR NATIVE FLOWERS.—Perhaps no one of our readers would dissent from the proposition, that beauty, not rarity, is the first quality to be desired in the tenants of our parterres; and for ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying, that that gardener should not have the direction of our flower-borders who rejected the beautiful, because it was common, to make room for the more insignificant, merely because it was scarce. No, we prefer before all other considerations, beauty of colour, beauty of form, and excellence of fragrance. Moreover, we are not of those who admire most that which costs most—but, on the contrary, we should be best delighted to save every guinea we could from being expended upon the tenants of our out-door departments, in order that we might have that guinea to spare upon our stove and greenhouse, the denizens in which must, beyond escape, be excellent, in proportion to their costliness. We make these observations, because we happen to know that effects the most beautiful may be obtained by the aid of our native plants; we have seen rustic seats looking gay, yet refreshing, from their profuse clothing of our *Vinca minor* and *major*; and we will venture to wager a Persian melon against a pompion, that half the amateur gardeners of England would not recognise these flowers in their cultivated dwelling-place. Again, if any one wishes to have the soil beneath his shrubberies glad some in early spring, let him introduce that pretty page like flower, the wood-anemone, to wave and flourish over the primroses and violets. Let him have there, also, and in his borders too, the blue and the white forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris* and *M. alba*. We will venture the same wager, that not a title of our readers ever saw that last-named gay little native. Mr. Paxton's observation applies to them both when he says, as a border flower it has very high characteristics—it only requires planting in a moist soil, slightly sheltered and shaded, to become a truly brilliant object; it is equally good for forcing, very valuable

for bouquets, and alike fit for windows, greenhouses, borders, and beds. Under favourable cultivation, its blossoms increase in size nearly one-half. The plants only require to be divided annually, and to have the flower spikes cut off as the lower florets decay. By thus preventing their seeding, a very protracted display of bloom is obtained. These are not a hundredth part of the native flowers which might be introduced with happiest effect into your gardens. We have seen the broom, the honeysuckle, and the holly, blended with rarer shrubs, and aiding the best conceptions of the landscape gardener; and we have seen garlands of flowers in which not one exotic was interwoven, so beautiful, that none culled from our choicest stove plants could have much excelled them.—*Gardeners' Almanack*.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER AND THE QUAKERS.—In 1814, the general peace brought the allied sovereigns on a visit to London, when the Society of Friends hastened to present addresses to the Emperor of Russia and to the King of Prussia. That for the Emperor of Russia was left with Count Lieven, on the 18th of June, and the next day William Allen called to arrange for its reception. To his surprise, however, instead of obtaining a formal interview, he found the Count in his carriage, who bade him get in, and, driving off immediately, informed him that the Emperor wished to attend a Friends' meeting, and that there was no time for it but the present. Calling at Count Nesselrode's for the Emperor, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the Duke of Oldenburg, and the Duke of Wurtemberg, the whole party drove off, without the slightest previous intimation, to the nearest meeting-house then open. No commotion was excited by their arrival. They were quietly shown to the seats usually occupied by men and women respectively. "The meeting remained in silence about a quarter of an hour," in which time, says Mr. Allen, "my mind was sweetly calmed and refreshed, in the firm belief that the Great Master had the work in his own hands." Richard Phillips then stood up, with a short but acceptable address to the meeting; and, soon after, John Wilkinson was engaged in explaining the effects of vital religion, and the nature of true worship. After he sat down, John Bell uttered a few sentences, and John Wilkinson concluded in supplication. The Emperor and the whole party conducted themselves with great seriousness, and, "after meeting," they kindly shook hands with the Friends, and departed. Two days after this, the Emperor received Mr. Allen and the deputation with the "Friends'" address. The number was very limited, in accordance with Count Lieven's instructions. Alexander received them alone, and conversed freely with them in English, asking questions which "evidently showed that he was acquainted with the operations of the Holy Spirit in the soul." He said, he "agreed entirely with Friends on the subject of worship." He told them that he was himself in the habit of daily prayer; that at the first he employed a form of words, but at length grew uneasy in so doing, as the words were not always applicable to the present state of his mind; and that, "now the subject of his prayer was according to the impression he felt of his wants at the time." He stated how "the Lord had made him acquainted with spiritual religion," after which he had much sought it, and that "herein he found strength and consolation;" adding, that he and all of us were only placed in this life to glorify God and to be useful to one another. During the interview, he repeatedly pressed their hands; expressed a wish to know more of them; said he should like to see a Friend's house; and concluded by observing that if any Friends should visit Petersburg on a religious account, they were not to wait for any introduction, but to come direct to him, and he would do everything to promote their views.—*Lives of Joseph Lancaster and William Allen*.

STATE EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA.—There remained at last no relation in life which was not moulded to an artificial form, and which, from being curbed by Government discipline and cramped by routine formalities, was not brought into a state of political pupillage. This was particularly the case with education; the leading principle of which was made to consist in guarding the mind against the danger of entertaining political errors, instead of encouraging full development by free exercise of the faculties and well-regulated self-dependence. The routine of instruction was officially prescribed, without permitting the teachers to exercise the slightest discretion; and a strict surveillance prevented any departure from the Government regulations. Much instruction, even of a religious nature, properly belonging to the course of education, was either mutilated or altogether suppressed, in order that no idea might be awakened which would direct the attention to the system pursued. Intellectual development and the sharpening of the faculties by practice, tending to acuteness of perception and keenness of judgment, and the application of talents and acquirements to the higher regions of thought, were altogether forbidden; indeed, singular as it may appear, it was not even permitted to elucidate the actually established political system; the dreaded discovery of whose weakness was carefully guarded against by purging the language of common usage from all dangerous words and expressions. The words "popular rights," "popular opinion," "public spirit," and "nationality," were entirely suppressed by the censorship, and even the term patriotism appeared to be only tolerated in its German sense.—*Thompson's Austria*.

HOTEL LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.—Where in this hotel can we study human nature? In *l'apartment*, in the basement—the large room beneath the grand porch and the reception-hall. A bar-room, and its subterranean entrance from the pleasant air, would impart great satisfaction to a regiment of Goughites,

and add new spirit to their watery eloquence. For in it Emperor Appetite and King Alcohol hold their court in a most *recherché* style. There, of a winter's morning, when the sun is near meridian, or of a winter's evening, when the damp air or chilly northerers without seem to say, "Ah, apropos of sandwiches and punch," may be seen hundreds of steady, conscientious lovers of lunches and liquors going and returning, or clustering by pillar and column in social merriment, listening to the play of knife and fork, and the click of spoons in heavy tumblers, and looking at the ruby sparkle in the polished decanters. Hungry men and those athirst getting new appetites. Those fresh from the gombo soup, and the ham, and the punch, and julep, rushing back again, unable to be tormented by the mere looking on. Woe be to that deputy barkeeper who, in this retreat, is slow of motion, or deficient in energy, or weak in constitution. I tremble to think of the juleps, and punches, and nogs, and soups, and plates of fish, and game, and beef, and loaves of bread, that I have seen appear from side doors, and vanish (like superior fireworks from old Niblo's of a dry week) among the waiting crowds at the long counter; or of the piles of dimes that each devoted (yet willing in all his agency) barkeeper swept into little holes to nestle in boxes, and—for aught you and I know, reader—in barrels below. These crowds appear and disappear day by day, relentlessly eating and drinking their way (lunchwise) into the early summer. When the bar boys breathe less short, punches and soup from a quick consumption get into a decline. Hot water is uncalled for. Juleps and iced ale are in demand until when, with the sunny hours of August, Yellow Jack comes into town, the room echoes to the tread of some score or so, whom death nor disease can frighten from the worship of the appetite; or who, secure by acclamation over their clinking glasses or ice-ringing goblets, laugh at the passing terrors of the "grim conqueror."—*New York Literary World*.

THE POET AND THE BOOKSELLER.—In a review of Lamartine's "Raphael, or Pages of the Book of Life at Twenty," the *Spectator* says:—"The following account of an attempt to raise money by the sale of his poems, in order to continue near Julie, is doubtless real; for M. de Lamartine would hardly place an individual before the public in a false light. We may feel assured that the obscure poet's interview with the great bookseller is a leaf out of life. 'One morning, after a desperate struggle between timidity and love, love triumphed. I concealed beneath my coat my small manuscript, bound in green, containing my verses, my last hope; and, though wavering and uncertain in my design, I turned my steps towards the house of a celebrated publisher, whose name is associated with the progress of literature and typography in France, Monsieur Didot. I was first attracted to this name because M. Didot, independently of his celebrity as a publisher, enjoyed at that time some reputation as an author. He had published his own verses with all the elegance, pomp, and circumstance of a poet who could himself control the approving voice of Fame. . . . I was politely received by M. Didot; a middle-aged man, with a precise and commercial air, whose speech was brief and plain, as that of a man who knows the value of minutes. He desired to know what I had to say to him. I stammered for some time, and became embarrassed in one of those labyrinths of ambiguous phrases under which one conceals thoughts that will, and will not, come to the point. I thought to gain courage by gaining time: at last, I unbuttoned my coat, drew out the little volume, and presented it humbly with a trembling hand to M. Didot. I told him that I had written these verses, and wished to have them published; not, indeed, to bring me fame (I had not that absurd delusion), but in the hopes of attracting the notice and good-will of influential literary men; that my poverty would not permit of my going to the expense of printing; and therefore I came to submit my work to him, and request him to publish it, should he, after looking over it, deem it worthy of the indulgence or favour of cultivated minds. M. Didot nodded, smiled kindly but somewhat ironically, took my manuscript between two fingers, which seemed accustomed to crumple paper contemptuously, and putting down my verses on the table, appointed me to return in a week for an answer as to the object of my visit. I took my leave. The next seven days appeared to me seven centuries. . . . My heart failed as, on the eighth day, I ascended his stairs. I remained a long while standing on the landing-place at his door without daring to ring. At last some one came out, the door was opened, and I was obliged to go in. M. Didot's face was as unexpressive and as ambiguous as an oracle. He requested me to be seated; and while looking for my manuscript, which was buried beneath heaps of papers, 'I have read your verses, Sir,' he said: 'there is some talent in them, but no study. They are unlike all that is received and appreciated in our poets. It is difficult to see whence you have derived the language, ideas, and imagery of your poetry, which cannot be classed in any definite style. It is a pity, for there is no want of harmony. You must renounce these novelties, which would lead astray our national genius. Read our masters—Delille, Parny, Michaud, Reynouard, Luce de Lancival, Fontanes; these are the poets that the public loves. You must resemble some one if you wish to be recognised and to be read. I should advise you ill if I induced you to publish this volume; and I should be doing you a sorry service in publishing it at my expense.' So saying, he rose, and gave me back my manuscript. I did not attempt to contest the point with Fate, which spoke in the voice of the oracle. I took up the volume, thanked M. Didot

and, offering some excuse for having trespassed on his time, I went down stairs, my legs trembling beneath me, and my eyes moistened with tears. 'Ah! if M. Didot, who was a kind and feeling man, a patron of letters, could have read in my heart, and have understood that it was neither fame nor fortune that the unknown youth came to beg, with his book in his hand—that it was life and love I sued for—I am sure he would have printed my volume. He would have been repaid in heaven, at least.'

THE PIRACY OF BRITISH WORKS BY THE AMERICAN PRESS.—The New York correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, in referring to the operation of the new international postage law between this country and the United States, says:—"The great boon is in the fact of newspapers being now available at a postage of one penny sterling, and that the postage of every kind are optional as to prepayment. I cannot, however, avoid calling attention to the door thus opened for the admission into Great Britain of English copyright works, reprinted in the cheap American newspapers. Thus, for instance, one of the New York Sunday papers of this week publishes the whole of Dickens's new Christmas work in its columns in one publication, the paper is sold for three halfpence sterling, many hundreds are mailed by the steamer to-day, and it is a matter of impossibility to check this serious violation of copyright, unless every postmaster in the country is turned into a sort of literary examiner. It is strange that our English officials, legion as is their name, did not see that the Yankees were thus certain to get to windward of them. Of course, the Americans say that English newspapers can take like liberties with American copyright works. Jonathan says this with his finger edgeways on his nose, and feels highly honoured in the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and Postmaster-General's high estimate of the literature of the western world. Newspapers in this country exist by the gross, some printers issue a dozen different sorts from one and the same forge; the poorest persons subscribe to them, and I have no doubt whatever but that the majority of the weekly prints will publish the most valuable and modern copyright English works, solely with a view to their sale on the other side of the water. Already we have the first volume of 'Macaulay's History of England' announced in two weeks' publications of a newspaper, at a cost of three pence. This is done in hopes of a large sale under the new postage law. It is to be hoped that the silly dilemma into which the British officials have fallen, will be the means of promoting an equitable international law of copyright. A minister of such high literary reputation as Mr. Bancroft is, of all others, best suited to bring about such a desirable object."

GLEANINGS.

A little girl at Leebrook was choked last week by swallowing a screw.

From the Broker, Virginia mine, 2,842 penny-weights of gold have been taken out by twelve labourers in two months.

According to the computation of Mr. Jacob, the author of a treatise of considerable repute upon the precious metals, the total value of the whole quantity in Europe, in 1829, was £313,388,560.

Gin is very frequently so adulterated, as that the retail dealers sell small quantities at a price under that at which they buy it from the wholesale dealers.

The Sardinian physicians and surgeons are paid by a tariff fixed in 1841, the former from 7d. to 8s. a visit, according to time, distance, &c., the latter from 5d. to 8s.

A NOVELTY.—One hundred carcasses of fresh pork have just arrived at Liverpool from New York. They were packed in ice, and perfectly sweet.

A London physician proposes to inflict legal punishment on persons giving lms in the street.

It is said that Mitchell, the convict, is to be removed from Bermuda to some other colony, the climate aggravating the disease under which he labours.

A MONSTER OX.—The Plymouth monster ox, fed by Mr. Elliott, at Llandulph, chiefly on grass and hay (for he would eat no grain and but little roots), stood six feet three inches high, ridge of the back; live weight, 27½ cwt., equal to 3,108 lb.; dead, 2,104 lb.; and is said to have lost ½ cwt. during the time of exhibition, which would make his live weight from the farm 3,164 lb. Have we anything on record above this?—*Mark-lane Express*.

The Irish Great Seal is now impressed on gutta percha, a substance preferable to wax, in all respects, for such a purpose.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY.—In the formation of a single locomotive steam engine there are not less than 6,416 pieces to be put together; and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

SOCIAL OUTCASTS.—It has been observed by Leigh Hunt, that there are two, and but two, classes of the community—newspaper editors and cab-drivers—who never may indulge themselves with a holiday.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—Here is a deed which, now-a-days, would be deemed most brutal and unmanly, recorded in "Pepys's Diary," as rather commendable than otherwise:—"Dec. 1, 1660.—This morning, observing some things to be laid up not as they should be by my girl, I took a broom and basted her till she cried extremely."

A New York paper mentions the arrival there of an enormous boa-constrictor, thirty feet long, which was caught in Africa, in a rope-net, and the capture of which occupied 126 negroes seven hours. The showmen of America have had a keen contest for this creature. Van Hamburg offered 7,000 dollars for it, but its owner will not take less than 10,000 dollars.

POLITENESS is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing solid in it, but it eases jolts wonderfully.

ADVANTAGES OF RAILWAY TRANSIT.—The reduction in the price of coal consumed at Bury St. Edmund's since the opening of the Eastern Union Railway has been equal to the yearly amount of poor-rates levied in that town.

The *Californian Herald*, printed on yellow paper, typical of the golden treasures in that peninsula, is announced for immediate publication.

The *New York Harbinger* states that a Yankee in Boston has taken passage for California with a venture consisting of five thousand bonnets!

The Queen of Spain has lately sent each of the noblemen who have admission to her supper parties, 1,000 regalia cigars as a mark of her esteem.

A Kendal paper states that a gooseberry-tree laden with berries, some of which are of a large size, is now growing in a garden at Ingletton.

Dickens is rapidly becoming popular in France. His last Christmas story, for example, is being translated in two or three newspapers, and is re-produced from them in more than one periodical.

There has been an enormous emigrant arrival in New York during the year just brought to a close. The total number arrived is not far short of 300,000. The great proportion of these have found their way to the Far West.

SHAKESPEARE AMERICANIZED.—An American paper translates a passage of *Richard the Third* into the Yankee tongue, thus:—

Neow is the winta uv eour discontent
Med glorious summa by this son o' Yock.
An' all the cleouds thet leowred upon eour heouse
In the deep buzzum o' the oshin buried;
Neow air eour brews beound 'ith victorious wreaths,
Eour breused arms hung up fer mouimunce,
Eour starn alarums changed to merry meetins,
Eour drefle marches to delighful measures;
Grim-visaged war heth smeuthed his wrinkled front,
An' neow, instead o' mounthin' barebid steeds
To fright the souls o' ferlie edversaries,
He capers nimly in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasins' uv a loot.

The *Colombo Observer* thus enumerates the advantages of Lord Torrington's rule in Ceylon: "Full dress levees, haughtiness and assumption; the elephant kral and displays of temper; rash and ill-considered legislation, disturbances, rebellion, and blood shed."

The *Times* recommends a large issue of silver three-penny pieces, by which omnibuses will get more customers, and convey them with less delay, while the circulation of the beggars' coinage will be diminished. "Silver three-pennies will not be distributed as freely and thoughtlessly as ha'pence!"

A GOOD DIGESTION.—A table-knife was found firmly embedded in the stomach of a cow which was slaughtered last week at Elgin, and which was in such good condition as to show that her health had not been affected by the strange morsel which she had swallowed.

The *Edinburgh News* states, that preparations are in progress for a pleasure-party to leave Edinburgh for Paris in the course of the summer. A steamer will leave Leith on a Monday, proceeding by way of Ostend, and the party will be allowed from four to five days in the capital. The time occupied altogether will be about a fortnight.

The China Mail says that China has undergone an entire revolution in its ideas of passive obedience. Disturbances have broken out in several provinces—in Shan-tung among others.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.—This well-known resort at Pentonville, with its large room and pleasure-grounds, is about to be demolished, to make way for a new street. The work of demolition commenced last week.

HINT RESPECTING GUTTA PERCHA SOLES.—All that is necessary to prevent gutta percha soles from becoming slippery is to warm them before the fire for a short time, and then press the foot upon sand. Care should be taken not to warm the soles too much, or it will spread out under the pressure of the foot.

We learn that the cold has been so severe in Massachusetts, that in some of the ponds the fish have been frozen by thousands, and taken in that condition; 60,000 lbs. of bass from Pocha pond, and 120,000 lbs. from Newtown pond, are said to have been sent to this market.

EXAMPLE OF A VIRGINIA LADY.—Mrs. Washington, mother of the present proprietor of Mount Vernon, has emancipated an intelligent and even wealthy slave, a man of 50 years, his wife and ten children, with a view to their wish to emigrate to Liberia.

At Messrs. Horne's, in Whitechapel, London, there is an engine working under the combined influence of steam and chloroform, a combination which the best engineering authorities state to possess many great advantages.

REFORM IN THE DOCKYARDS.—On Saturday appeared a circular to the Superintendent of her Majesty's Dockyards at home, signed by Mr. H. G. Ward, Secretary to the Admiralty, and dated "Admiralty, 25th January, 1849," transmitting to the Superintendents 26 Minutes by the Board of Admiralty; which, taken together, set forth a plan for reducing the expenditure and increasing the efficiency of the Dockyard establishments. In the introductory circular, Mr. Ward points out that the Minutes impose upon the Superintendents additional responsibility, but arm them with additional powers. "My Lords," he says to the Superintendents, "trust that you will use wisely the authority thus confided to you, and impress upon the minds of all under you the fact, that the only way to disarm the jealousy with which the growing expenditure of the naval yards is viewed is, to satisfy Parliament and the country that these great national establishments are conducted with the same regard to economy, the same honest desire to make promotion dependent upon merit, and the same scrupulous attention to those minute details of management upon which the loss or gain of a manufacturing establishment depends, that in all private enterprises have constituted the secret of success."

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26, at 65, Gibson-square, the wife of the Rev. CHARLES FOX VARDY, A.M., of a daughter.

Jan. 27, the wife of the Rev. ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, of Swanage, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 8, at the Baptist Chapel, Wokingham, by the Rev. C. H. Harcourt, the Rev. EDWARD RAWLINGS, of Northam, Hants, to Miss SUSANNAH COCK, of Winkfield, Berks.

Jan. 16, at Blockley, by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, of Evesham, Mr. J. JOYNER to Miss WEBB.

Jan. 18, at Enon Chapel, Marylebone, by the Rev. J. Burns, D.D., Mr. FREDERICK HALL, of Norwood-green, and Hahnwell, Middlesex, to ANN FRANCES BOX DRAYTON, of Amersham, Bucks, second daughter of G. B. Drayton, Esq., surgeon, Brain-tree, Essex.

Jan. 21, at Bethany Baptist Chapel, Pembroke Dock, by the Rev. H. J. Morgan, the minister of the place, Mr. WILLIAM JOHN, of Pembroke Dock, to Miss HANNAH ROWLEDGE, of Poyestowne.

Jan. 22, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Mr. ALTON, FLORENCE FOX, son of W. J. FOX, M.P., to CAROLINE PHIBBS CAULFIELD, the youngest daughter of the late J. Caulfield, Esq.

Jan. 23, at the Congregational Chapel, Deal, by the Rev. G. Turton, FOSTER REYNOLDS to AMELIA FOSTER.

Jan. 23, at the Congregational Chapel, Deal, by the Rev. G. Turton, GEORGE EKINS to MARY FOSTER. A very large congregation attended to witness the ceremony. Great interest was excited, as the above intend, in a few days, emigrating to Illinois, United States.

Jan. 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Bishop's Stortford, by the Rev. B. Hodgkins, Mr. BENJAMIN BRAITHE, cooper, to Miss SUSAN GREEN, both of Bishop's Stortford.

DEATHS.

Jan. 14, at Newport, Monmouthshire, aged 13, KRZIA, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. GILLMAN.

Jan. 15, at Faversham, aged 43, THOMAS BALDOCK. He had long been a consistent member of the Independent church in this town, and also one of its most devoted Sabbath-school teachers. He died "in the full assurance of faith."

Jan. 16, at Wokingham, aged 85, Mrs. WALDEN, for sixty-six years a member of the Baptist church in the above place. Her end was peace.

Jan. 17, aged 39, at his residence, King Edward's-road, Birmingham, Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS, die sinker, deservedly beloved and esteemed.

Jan. 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Foulger, Esq., Walthamstow, in her 85th year, Mrs. RUTHERFORD.

Jan. 26, at Bishop's Stortford, after a short illness and in the faith of the Gospel, aged 62 years, SARAH, the wife of Mr. B. MUMFORD.

Jan. 27, aged 7 years, ELIZABETH EMILY, only daughter of Mr. J. H. WILSON, of Upper Park-street, Barnsbury.

Jan. 29, at Upton-upon-Severn, after a short illness, aged 70, Mr. JOHN SHEPHERD, formerly (and for eighteen years) pastor of the Baptist church in this town. He died with a firm and unshaken confidence in Christ, believing he was only going home to be with him, which was far better.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The range in the English Funds during the past week, has been unparalleled for many months. Our last quotation, this day se'nnight, for Consols, was 90, and on Friday they had risen to 91½, gradually increasing each day. It was anticipated, however, by a few, that this would not long continue, and Monday's business, in consequence of the news from Paris, showed a decrease of 1 per cent., and to-day, the reaction has continued, with the same unfavourable symptom in every other kind of stock. The following were the quotations at the close of business on the Exchange this evening:—

Three per Cent. Consols, 91 to ½. Bank Stock, 193 to 196. Reduced Threes were 91 to ½. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 92 to ½; Long Annuities, 81 to 9; India Stock, 243 to 246; India Bonds, 48s. to 51s.; Exchequer Bills. March, 44s. to 46s.; June, 43s. to 51s., premium.

But little more than an average amount of business has been done in Foreign Stock, but, until yesterday, with prices considerably higher than have lately ruled. The quotations are as follow:—Brazilian, at 78½, 77½, and 79; the Small, at 78; the New, at 77 and 77½; Buenos Ayres, at 26; Ecuador, at 3 and 3½; Grenada, at 15½ and 16½; Greek, ex. overdue Coupons, 4½; Mexican, at 25½, 25, 25½, and ½ for money, and 26½, and ½ for the account; Peruvian, at 49 and 47½; Portuguese Four per Cents, at 27½ and ½ for money, and at 27½ for the account; Spanish Five per Cents., at 14 for money, and at 14½ and ½ for the account; the Three per Cents., at 25 and 27½; and Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., at 49, and the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 78 and 78½.

In the Railway Market, the business done has been, to a much greater extent than for some time past. All the more important shares have improved, and a decidedly better feeling is entertained of some lines that have lately been in little repute. Among the latter we may name the Brighton, East Lancashire, Caledonian, South Wales, Aberdeen, North Stafford, and one or two Irish lines, which have all more or less improved. A reaction was felt yesterday, in consequence of the decline in Consols, which has continued to-day, but the market generally has not been greatly affected by the foreign news.

In the commercial world the house of Robert Eglington and Co. have suspended payment. The stoppage of this firm is greatly regretted, as it was presumed that the difficulties in which it was known to have been placed during the last crisis had been surmounted. The firm was at one period esteemed very wealthy, and had the best of the Calcutta piece-goods trade. Glasgow, it is supposed, will be particularly affected by the stoppage, although it is said that the liabilities have been greatly reduced.

The Corn Market, on Monday, was firm, at last week's prices.

The Produce Markets have been in a highly favourable condition during the past week, and although the supplies have been large, holders have demanded fuller rates, and where these were not acceded to, have generally withdrawn their goods. The result may therefore be said to be, that we close the week firmly, and in some instances rather higher. Sugar has maintained its value, though it was somewhat lower on Tuesday, and Coffee has been looking well. Spices have been in request, but there is a larger choice of Pimento, and the price is lower. Cocchineal has receded, Saltpetre has been without alteration, Rum of ordinary quality rather depressed, Tea steady, Tallow lower; and Cotton, Indigo, Wool, and Metals, have had a good sale. Provisions and bread-stuffs have a downward tendency.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	91 91	Brazil	79 79
Do. Account	91 91	Venezuelan Equador	194 20
3 per Cent. Reduced	91 91	Danish	
34 New	92 92	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.	.. 49
Long Annuities	84 93	French 3 per cent.	.. 46
Bank Stock	193 190	Mexican 5 pr. ct. new	25 26
India Stock	243 246	Portuguese Convtd.	26 26
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	105 ..
March	44s. 46s.	Spanish 5 per cent.	14 ..
June	46s. 51s.	Ditto 3 per cent.	27 27
India Bonds	48s. 51s.	Ditto Passive	3 1/2 ..

RAILWAY SHARES.

SHARES.	RAILWAYS.	PAID.	CLOSING PRICES.
100	Aberdeen	50	20 1/2 19 1/2
100	Birmingham and Gloucester	100	121 123
3 1/2	Blackwall	13 6 8	5 5 1/2
100	Brighton	50	35 36
100	Bristol and Exeter	90	24 21 dis.
50	Caledonian	50	25 1/2 25 1/2
50	Chester and Holyhead	50	24 1/2
100	Eastern Counties	20	11 1/2 11 1/2
50	Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	41 43
100	Great North of England	100	338 242
50	Gr. Southern and Western (Ireland)	45	15 13 dis.
100	Great Western	100	98 90
50	Hull and Selby	50	103 103
100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	86	60 61
50	Lancaster and Carlisle	50	55 55
50	Leeds and Bradford	50	99 100
100	London and North Western	100	133 135
100	Midland	100	94 98 1/2
100	Norfolk	100	51 ..
25	North British	25	16 1/2 16 1/2
50	Northern and Eastern	50	
25	Scottish Central	25	26 26 1/2
50	South Devon	50	16 18
33 1/2	South Eastern and Dover	33 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2
50	South Wales	25	17 15 dis.
50	South Western	50	42 1/2 43 1/2
100	York and Newcastle	25	29 1/2 29 1/2
25	Ditto original Newcastle & Berw.	25	28 1/2 29
25	Ditto new ditto	20	21 1/2 21 1/2
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.	8	9 9
100	York and North Midland	50	57 1/2 58
25	Ditto E. & W. Riding Extension	25	21 1/2 22 1/2
25	Ditto Preference 6 per Cent.	10	11 11 1/2
FOREIGN.			
20	Boulogne and Amiens	20	7 1/2 7 1/2
20	Dutch Rhenish	7 1/2	6 1/2 5 1/2 dis.
20	Northern of France	13	7 1/2 ..
20	Orleans and Bordeaux	7	4 1/2 4 1/2
20	Paris and Lyons	10	4 1/2 5
20	Ditto and Orleans	20	26 28
20	Ditto and Rouen	20	17 18
20	Rouen and Havre	20	9 1/2 9 1/2

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Name of Railway.	Week ending	Total receipts.	Same week 1848.	Miles open. 1849.
	1848-9.	£ s. d.	£	
Aberdeen	Jan. 20	354 11 11	..	33
Belfast and Ballymena	20	611 5 7	537	16
Birkenhead, Lanc. and Ches.	21	2,886 18 8	..	141
Caledonian	13	1,050 15 3	..	80
Chester and Holyhead	18	669 7 10	617	35
Dublin and Drogheda	23	548 4 4	486	73
Dublin and Kingstown	20	972 2 9	..	47
Dundee, Perth, and Aberd.	21	680 9 10	..	67 1/2
East Anglian	20	2,928 14 8	3,196	57 1/2
Edinburgh and Glasgow	20	1,858 5 3	746	78
Edinburgh and Northern	21	12,802 18 2	11,722	307
E. Counties and N. and E.	20	1,140 8 5	1,120	51 1/2
East Lancashire	20	1,711 18 7	933	44
Eastern Union	20	770 2 5	876	29 1/2
Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ayr	20	2,536 4 0	1,827	100
Glasg., Paisley, and Green.	20	770 2 5	876	29 1/2
Great South. and West. (I.)	20	9,937 5 1	..	130 1/2
Great Western	21	17,213 4 8	..	306 1/2
Kendal and Windermere	..	..	..	..
Lancashire and Yorkshire	21	9,855 19 0	8,139	206 1/2
Lancaster and Carlisle	19	1,708 4 8	1,134	70
London and North W. & C.	21	36,530 19 2	32,972	435
London and Blackwall	21	614 3 11	671	33
London, Bright., and S. Coast	20	5,943 10 4	5,893	162 1/2
London and South Western	14	7,425 9 4	6,399	215
Man., Shef., and Lincolnsh.	20	5,725 6 5	1,981	62
Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	13	18,803 7 8	16,588	463 1/2
Midland Great Western (I.)	21	924 17 5	..	50
North British	20	787 5 1	..	37
North Eastern	20	2,127 10 3	1,957	103
Paris and Rouen	13	4,701 0 0	6,223	84
Rouen and Havre	13	1,892 0 0	2,737	59
Scottish Central	20	792 8 4	..	45
Shrewsbury and Chester	21	1,300 5 4	459	47
South Eastern	13	6,478 3 1	6,856	163
South Devon	19	1,175 11 10	..	55 1/2
Taff Vale	20	1,853 18 11	..	40
Ulster	14	723 13 10	614	36
Whitehaven Junction	7	165 18 6	..	12
York, Newcastle, and Ber.	20	11,769 9 3	..	270
York and North Midland	15	6,320 1 6	6,265	260

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 24.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th day of Jan., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	28,270,375	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,768,303
		Silver Bullion	502,072

£28,270,375

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,621,954
Rest	3,481,432	Other Securities	10,532,147
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,671,140	Notes	9,611,940
Other Deposits	11,727,517	Gold and Silver Coin	778,176
Seven-day and other Bills	1,131,128		
	£34,564,217		£34,564,217

Dated the 25th day of January, 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Bethel, Cwmpedol, Carmarthenshire.

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Outwell, Norfolk.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CHILD, SOLOMON, Ewhurst, Surrey, mealman.

MILLAGE, JOHN, Cheltenham, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

WHITE, THOMAS, late of Jorhill, chemist, Feb. 2, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, Wood-street, Cheapside.

WOOLHOUSE, HENRY, Windsor, timber dealer, Feb. 9, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Lane, Falcon-square.

TOWNS, WILLIAM, Kingston, Surrey, farmer, Feb. 2, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Guillemine, Throgmorton-street.

SIMMONDS, PETER LUND, Bucklersbury, bookseller, Feb. 1, March 12: solicitor, Mr. Woollen, Bucklersbury.

LIVING, ROBERT, Leadenhall-market, poultry-salesman, Feb. 2, March 5: solicitors, Messrs. Sturmy and Simpson, Wellington-street, Southwark.

GOUGH, EDWIN TWIZELL, Edmonton, boarding-house keeper, Feb. 2, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Ashley, Shoreditch.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, Reading, coach proprietor, Feb. 9, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Sudnow, Torr, and Janeway, Bedford-row; and Mr. Whitley, Reading.

WATERMAN, WILLIAM, Brencley, Kent, farmer, Feb. 2, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's-inn.

FOX, JOSEPH, North-street, Bethnal-green, and Victoria-grove, Victoria-park, timber merchant, Feb. 6, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Pavement, Finsbury.

ELLERMAN, CHARLES FREDERICK, and COLEMAN, HENRY, SHEPARD, St. Martin's-lane, merchants, Feb. 9, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Amory, Nelson, Travers, and Wynn, Throgmorton-street.

WINTLE, JOHN, Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, Feb. 9, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Surr and Gribble, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Castle and Henderson, Bristol.

NEWBOLD, JOHN, Dudley, auctioneer, Feb. 7, March 6: solicitors, Mr. Bolton, Dudley; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

PARKS, EDWARD, Redditch and Stoke-mills, Worcestershire, needle manufacturer, Feb. 7, March 6: solicitors, Mr. Cheek, Evesham; and Mr. Wright, Birmingham.

DANCOCKS, HERCULES HAILES, Kempey and Dymock, Gloucestershire, coal dealer, Feb. 9, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Reese and Chambers, Devereux-court; and Mr. Reese, Ledbury.

WEBBER, PHILIP HUGH, WEBBER, BERNARD JAMES, and WEBBER, HENRY, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, ironfounders, Feb. 7, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.

HUGHES, THOMAS, Liverpool, woollendrapery, Feb. 9, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn; and Messrs. Moorcroft and Son.

DURANTY, ALEXANDER, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 7, March 5: solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. Lloyd, Liverpool.

MORGAN, MARIA, Liverpool, woollendrapery, Feb. 13, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Hampson and Son, Manchester; and Mr. Woodburn, Liverpool.

DOWD, BARTHOLOMEW, Liverpool, tailor, Feb. 6, 27: solicitors, Mr. Carpenter, Staple-inn; and Mr. Bretherton, Liverpool.

MOULTON, JOHN, Manchester, timber merchant, Feb. 7, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CRAIG, J., Edinburgh, commission agent, Jan. 29, March 5.

GARN, J., Edinburgh, sharebroker, Feb. 1, 22.

MORICE, D. R., Aberdeen, banker, Jan. 31, March 1.

WHITE, G., Glasgow, watchmaker, Jan. 30, Feb. 27.

WILSON, J., and PHILIP, J., Dundee, corn merchants, Jan. 31, Feb. 21.

DIVIDENDS.

T. Stott, Liverpool, laceman, first and final div. of 9s. 3d.; on Tuesday, Jan. 30, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—N. J. Earle, Falmouth, grocer, first div. of 1s. 6d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—R. W. Bligh, Plymouth, hosier, second div. of 11d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—J. Jilling, Woolpit, Suffolk, draper, second div. of 3s. 6d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—J. Butler, Saffron Walden, Essex, upholsterer, third div. of 1s. 4d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—H. J. Cook, Hedge-row, High-street, Islington, linendrapery, second div. of 5d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—D. K. and D. Price, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, warehousemen, third div. of 5d., and first, second, and third divs. of 14s. 11d. on new profits; Jan. 27, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry—W. Payne, Lewes, Sussex, clothier, first div. of 1s. 6d.; Jan. 27, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Tuesday, January 30.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

LIVESLEY, THOMAS, Liverpool, hotel keeper, January 17.

BANKRUPTS.

BARRACLOUGH, THOMAS, and EVERITT, JOHN, Southwam, Yorkshire, woollen spinners, February 16, March 30: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Wavell, Halifax; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.

BOURNE, THOMAS, Birmingham, coal dealer, February 14, March 7: solicitors, Mr. Jackson, Field-court, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

CHERTHAM, GEORGE, Frindsbury, Kent, ship builder, February 5, March 19: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Bedford-row; and Mr. Morgan, Maidstone.

CLOWES, FRANCIS, Norwich, auctioneer, February 5, March 13: solicitor, Mr. Storey, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

COOKE, HENRY, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, paper maker, February 13, March 13: solicitors, Mr. Howell, King-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol.

COWAN, HUGH, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, tailor, February 13, March 13: solicitors, Mr. Chandler, Paternoster-row; and Mr. Cooper, Sunderland.

DEAN, HENRY, Chester, wine merchant, February 13, March 6: solicitors, Mr. Raw, Furnival's-inn; and Mr. Cunah, Chester.

FENWICK, CUTHBERT SMITH, Tynemouth, Northumberland, banker, February 15, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Brooksbank

and Farn, Gray's-inn-square; and Mr. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HAMMERTON, WILLIAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, tinman, February 14, March 7: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, Temple; Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham; and Messrs. Frost, Hull.

HAWGOOD, HENRY, Newington-causeway, Surrey, stationer, February 7, March 8: solicitor, Mr. Parsons, Temple-chambers.

HOOPER, CHARLES SAXON, and ADDISON, RALPH, Lawrence Pountney-lane, City, merchants, February 9, March 24: solicitor, Mr. Towse, Lawrence Pountney-lane.

JEFFREYS, JAMES WILSON, and MEEK, JOHN, Liverpool, merchants, February 19, March 12: solicitors, Mr. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street, City; and Messrs. Fletcher and Hall, Liverpool.

KEEN, STEPHEN, and LANGFORD, WILLIAM, John-street, Fentonville, brewers, February 13, March 16: solicitors, Messrs. Overton and Hughes, Old Jewry.

LANCASTER, WILLIAM, Regent-street, jeweller, February 10, March 24: solicitor, Mr. Bickley, Mitre-court, Temple.

PEACHEY, JOSEPH, Colchester, Essex, cabinet maker, February 9, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Bickley, Moorgate-street.

PEARSON, WILLIAM Saxe, Burslem, Staffordshire, druggist, February 13, March 13: solicitors, Messrs. Keary and Sheppard, Stoke-upon-Trent; and Mr. Chaplin, Birmingham.

POCOCK, THOMAS GUY, Kingsbury Episcopi, Somersetshire, miller, February 8, March 14: solicitors, Mr. Penkivil, New-street, Finsbury; Messrs. Slade and Vining, Yeovil; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

PULLIN, JAMES, Pyrtton, Gloucestershire, farmer, February 13, March 13: solicitors, Messrs. Blake and Gould, Blackfriars-road; and Mr. Smith, Newnham.

READ, ALBERT, Worthing, Sussex, scrivener, February 16, March 24: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Pritchard, Newgate-street.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, Halsey-terrace, Chelsea, carpenter, February 10, March 15: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street.

TURNER, ROBERT, Sheffield, leather dealer, February 10, March 10: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Serjeants-inn; and Mr. Ryalls, Sheffield.

WITHERS, JAMES POOLE, Winchester, draper, February 9, March 15: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

YELL, JOHN WILLIAM, Walworth-place, Walworth-road, tailor, February 6, March 12: solicitor, Mr. Gant, Nicholas-lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DURWARD, JOHN, Edinburgh, commission merchant, February 6 and 26.

FERRIER, GEORGE, Edinburgh, bookseller, February 5 and 26.

LOMAN, FRANÇOIS WILLIAM, Inverness, brewer, February 1, March 1.

M'FEAT, THOMAS, Glasgow, spirit merchant, February 5, March 2.

MUIR, ROBERT, Vogrie, Edinburgh, coal master, February 6 and 26.

DIVIDENDS.

William Chappelow, jun., Jermyn-street, St. James's, wholesale saddler, third div. of 1s. 5d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane, any Monday—William Cole, and William Cole, jun., Bradford, tea dealers, first div. of 6d., and first div. of 3s. on the separate estate of William Cole, sen.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day after Feb. 7—William Weaver Davies, Bristol, iron founder, third div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Hutton's, Bristol, any Wednesday—William Emmerson, North Shields, banker, first div. of 20s.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—John Forster, Shaftoe, Northumberland, banker, first and final div. of 3s. 9d.; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—William Fugler, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman, second div. of 8d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane, any Monday—John Gloge, Portsmouth, tailor, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane, any Monday—Robert William Godwin, Lincoln, ship builder, 1st div. of 2s. 9d.; February 2, and any subsequent Friday, at Carriek's, Hull—Walter Eustace Gundry, Bridport, Dorsetshire, banker, div. of 20s.; and Tuesday or Friday after January 31, at Her-naman's, Exeter—Augustus Alexander Lackertsen, Moorgate-street, City, merchant, 1st div. of 6d.; February 5, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannan's, Birch-lane—Stephen Marshall, Austin-friars, City, Russia broker, 3rd div. of 1s. 7d.; February 5, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannan's, Birch-lane—Charles Decimus Matthews, 1st div. of 20s.; February 1, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—John Matthews, 2nd and final div. of 20s.; February 1, and any subsequent Thursday, at Valpy's, Birmingham—Albert Philip Owen, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, surgeon, 1st div. of 1s. 2d.; January 31, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Turqua 9d's, Guildhall-chambers—William Williams, Colchester, Essex, hat maker, 1st div. of 1d.; February 5, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannan's, Birch-lane.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 29.

We had a short supply of Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, which was taken off readily at fully last Monday's prices, and for extra fine samples rather more was paid. Foreign Wheat, both free and in bond, met more demand at the rates of last week. Flour without alteration. Finest samples of English malting Barley being scarce, obtained a slight advance, other qualities and Foreign were fully as dear. Malt slow sale. Beans and Peas unaltered. The arrival of Oats was small, and the trade firm at previous rates, the bonded held higher. Rye dull. Small foreign Tares saleable at 26s. to 28s., with a fair demand. For Cloverseed there is a tolerable sale at our last Monday's quotations. Linseed Cakes in more demand. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.				FOREIGN.			
Wheat—	s.	s.		Wheat—	s.	s.	
Essex, Suffolk, and				Dantzic ..	48	to	56
Kent, Red	36	to	50	Anhalt and Marks..	44	..	48
Ditto White	38	..	52	Ditto White	45	..	51
Lincoln, Norfolk, and				Pomeranian red ..	47	..	48
Yorkshire, Red ..	40	..	47	Rostock ..	46	..	50
Northumberland, and				Danish, Holstein,			
Scotch, White	40	..	45	and Friesland ..	42	..	46
Ditto Red	38	..	43	Petersburgh, Arch-			
Devon, and Somerset,				angel and Riga ..	41	..	44
Red	38	..	43	Polish Odessa ..	43	..	48
Ditto White	42	..	50	Marianopoli & Ber-			
Rye	26	..	29	dianaki ..	38	..	44
Barley	24	..	31	Taganrog ..	35	..	39
Scotch	23	..	27	Brabant and French	40	..	45
Angus	—	..	—	Ditto White ..	42	..	47
Malt, Ordinary	—	..	—	Salonica ..	35	..	38
Pale	52	..	56	Egyptian ..	26	..	30
Peas, Hog	30	..	32	Rye ..	23	..	25
Maple	30	..	33	Barley—			
White	25	..	27	Wismar & Rostock.	21	..	23
Boilers (new) ..	28	..	30	Danish ..	22	..	26
Beans, Large (new) ..	21	..	23	Saal ..	22	..	27
Ticks	23	..	25	East Friesland ..	18	..	20
Harrow	24	..	28	Egyptian ..	16	..	19
Pigeon	30	..	32	Danube ..	16	..	19
Oats—				Peas, White ..	24	..	26
Lincoln & York, feed	17	..	23	New Boilers ..	28	..	29
Do. Poland & Pot.	18	..	23	Beans, Horse ..	23	..	30
Berwick & Scotch.	20	..	24	Pigeon ..	28	..	30
Scotch feed	19	..	23	Egyptian ..	24	..	26
Irish feed and black	17	..	20	Oats—			
Ditto Potato ..	20	..	24	Groningen, Danish,			
Linseed, sowing...	50	..	52	Bremen, & Fries-			
Rapeseed, Essex, new				land, feed and blk.	15	..	18
£26 to £28 per last				Do. thick and brew	20	..	23
Carraway Seed, Essex, new				Riga, Petersburg,			
25s. to 29s. per cwt.				Archangel, and			
Rape Cake, £5 to £5 5s. per ton				Swedish	16	..	18
Linseed. £11 10s to £12 per				Flour—			
1,000				U. S. per 196 lbs..	24	..	26
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.				Hamburg ..	22	..	23
Ship	30	..	34	Dantzic and Stettin	23	..	25
Town	38	..	43	French, per 280 lbs.	35	..	37

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 30.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	45s. 4d.	Wheat	46s. 5d.
Barley	31 7	Barley	30 7
Oats	17 10	Oats	17 10
Eye	28 4	Eye	28 3
Beans	31 1	Beans	32 11
Peas	34 9	Peas	36 6

DUTIES.			
Wheat	10 0	Rye	2 6
Barley	2 0	Beans	2 0
Oats	4 0	Peas	2 6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 29.

Very few foreign Beasts or Sheep were on offer in to-day's market, and their general quality was inferior. The demand for them was steady, at fully last week's quotations. Calves sold briskly, at high prices. From our various grazing districts, the arrivals of Beasts, fresh up this morning, were limited, even the time of year considered; but there was a great improvement in their general quality and condition. The weather being more favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of both town and country buyers on the increase, the Beef trade was firm, at in most transactions, an advance in the prices of Monday last of 2d. per 8 lbs. The prime Scots sold without difficulty, at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs., and a good clearance was effected. There was a further decrease in the numbers of Sheep, and a great scarcity of really prime Downs and half-breds was noticed. For all breeds of Sheep the demand was very firm, and the extreme prices of last week were realized in every instance—the best Downs readily producing 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. Prior to the close of the market, nearly the whole of the Sheep had been disposed of. Although the supply of Calves was tolerably extensive, the Veal trade was brisk, at a rise in value of quite 6d. per 8 lbs. Prime small Calves sold at from 5s. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. Prime small Pigs moved off freely, at full prices. Otherwise, the Pork trade was heavy.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	710	1,800	171	140
Monday	3,344	17,280	155	140

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	2d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	3 4 to 4 10	Pork	3 4 to 4 8

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 29.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Int. Mutton	2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do	2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 0 to 3 10
Prime large	3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	4 0 to 4 4
Prime small	3 4 to 3 6	Veal	3 10 to 4 10
Large Pork	3 0 to 3 8	Small Pork	3 10 to 4 6

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

No improvement has occurred in the demand for either Irish or foreign Butter. The sales of all kinds since our last have been on a limited scale; the prices current:—Carlow, 70s. to 80s.; Waterford, 60s. to 68s.; Cork, 70s. to 72s.; Limerick, 63s. to 65s.; foreign, 56s. to 58s. per cwt. Irish Bacon in moderate request, at 52s. to 56s. Hams a slow sale, at 66s. to 76s. Lard rather more saleable, at 52s. to 62s. bladders; kegs, 42s. to 46s. per cwt. For American produce the demand was active. Singed Bacon sold freely at 42s. to 46s. Middles, scalded short-cut, 42s. to 44s.; long boned, 44s. to 46s.; and tierce middles at 43s. to 45s.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 29.—Since our last report, the demand continues upon the best parcels, and lower rates have to be submitted to. The middling qualities are pressing on the market, and prices are quite nominal. The quantity of fresh Butter is increasing, and lower prices are accepted. Prime Dorset, 90s. to 94s. per cwt.; Middling, 70s. to 80s. (nominal); Fresh, 10s. to 13s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 7d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 29.—The imports of Wool into London last week were limited, comprising 180 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 357 from Sydney, and 124 from Buenos Ayres. The public sales commence on the 7th of next month, and from 20,000 to 25,000 bales are expected to be offered. Already prices are higher by anticipation. Accounts from Breslau state that a good business had been done in Wool. The Rhenish, Saxon, and Silesian manufacturers were buyers, and also a large Hamburg dealer. The Seehandlung sold a good deal, as the establishment is going into private hands. Contracts for the new clip were freely made. At Paris the Wool market is rising, and the article has become scarcer. Wool in the grease was in request. There was a large stock on hand.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 29.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 49s. to 72s. Clover 70s. to 92s. Straw 22s. to 29s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	43,200
" " " 1847	1,650
Stock in Liverpool the 31st. December, 1848	393,340
" " " 1847	363,530
Increase of import this year as compared with last...	107,873
Increase in stock, as compared with last year	116,500
Quantity taken for consumption this year	116,300
" " " 1847, same period	103,100
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	13,200

SATURDAY.—The transactions in Cotton to-day have been very extensive. The sales amount to 14,000 bales, of which half has been taken on speculation. Prices against the buyer.

COVENT GARDEN, Monday, January 27.—This market was well supplied with both Fruit and Vegetables, the time of year considered, at the following prices:—Forced Rhubarb, 1s. to 1s. 9d.; and Broccoli, 6d. to 1s. 6d. per bundle. Apples 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Pears 5s. to 10s.; Onions 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; Brussels Sprouts 1s. to 2s.; Spinach 6d. to 1s.; and Parsley 1s. to 1s. 6d. per half-sieve; Red Cabbages 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Savoys 6d. to 1s.; Celery 6d. to 1s. 6d.; and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Carrots 2s. 6d. to 4s.; and Greens 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per dozen bunches; Hothouse Grapes 4s. to 5s.; Foreign ditto 9d. to 1s. 6d.; Pine Apples 4s. to 5s.; and Filberts 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.; Oranges 4s. to 8s.; Lemons 5s. to 9s.; and Forced Asparagus 3s. 6d. to 5s. per hundred; Sea Kale 1s. to 2s. 6d.; Mushrooms 6d. to 1s.; and New Potatoes 9d. to 1s. per punnet; Turnip Greens 6d. to 10d. per bushel basket.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 29.—We have nothing to report in alteration of last week's statement. Trade continues heavy at the quotations then noticed.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Jan. 29.—The continued adverse winds have left our market so barely supplied with every description of Potato that we have but few sorts to quote the prices of, this week:—Yorkshire Regents, 100s. to 150s.; Newcastle ditto, 90s. to 110s.; French ditto, 90s. to 110s.; Belgian ditto, 80s. to 100s.; Dutch ditto, 50s. to 80s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 29.—An unusually heavy demand continues to be experienced for all kinds of Tallow, the price of which to-day is from 1s. to 13d. per cwt. lower than on Monday last; P.Y.C., on the spot, being quoted at only 40s. per cwt. Last week's delivery was small; and the imports were only 851 casks, chiefly for New South Wales. Town Tallow, 41s. to 42s. per cwt., net cash. Rough fat 2s. 4d. per 8 lbs.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in Seeds were of very little interest, but Canaryseed being very scarce commanded prices not previously obtainable.

BRITISH SEEDS.			
Cloverseed, red	30s. to 35s.	Blue, 35s. to 36s.	white, 30s. to 40s.
Cow Grass (nominal)	—s. to —s.	—s. to —s.	—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 56s. to 60s.	crushing 42s. to 48s.	—s. to —s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£11 10s. to £12 10s.	—s. to —s.	—s. to —s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	—s. to —s.	—s. to —s.	—s. to —s.

Rapeseed, new (per last) £27 to £31
Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 15s. to £5 15s.
Mustard (per bushel) white 8s. to 10s.; brown nominal.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Coriander (per cwt.) 18s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter) 87s. to 89s.; fine 92s. to 93s.
Tares, Winter, per bush. 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Caraway (per cwt.) 28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 31s.
Rye Grass (per qr.) 17s. to 38s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.
Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 28s. to 35s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 22s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 42s. to 46s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) £9 10s. to £10 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) £4 15s. 5d.
Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 20s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) 45s. to 48s.; Do. Dutch, 45s. to 47s.
Tares (per qr.) 28s. to 30s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 2 1/2d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2 1/2d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 2 1/2d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3 1/2d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Downs, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 22s. 9d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 6d.; brown, 35s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £43; Sperm, £90 to £81; South Sea, £25 to £26 10s.; Seal, pale, £25 to £26 10s.; do. coloured, £23 10s.; Cod, £23 15s.; Cocoa nut, per tun, £38 to £42; Palm, £28 to £31 10s.; Whale Fins: South Sea, £135 per ton; North West, £135. The Market is very steady, at nearly last week's rates.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Jan. 29.

Prices of Coals per Ton at the close of the Market.
Buddle's West Harley, 15s.; Charlotte, 13s.; Chester Main, 14s.; East Adair's Main, 12s. 6d.; Jonassohn's Harley, 12s. 6d.; New Tanfield, 13s.; Original Tanfield, 11s. 6d.; Ord's Redheugh, 12s. 6d.; Smith's Pontop, 11s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 13s.; Tanfield Moor Butes, 12s. 6d.; Walker's Primrose, 12s.; West Harley, 15s. 6d.; Wall's-end, Brown's, 13s.; Brown's Gas, 12s. 6d.; Framwellgate, 14s. 6d.; Killingworth, 13s. 9d.; Eden Main, 15s.; Belmont, 15s. 6d.; Braddly's Hetton, 15s. 6d.; East Hetton, 14s.; Lyons's, 15s.; Haswell, 16s. 3d.; Russell's Hetton, 15s. 9d.; Stewart's, 16s.; West Keppier, 14s. 9d.; Whitwell, 13s. 9d.; Caradoc, 15s. 6d.; Cassop, 15s. 6d.; Kelloe, 15s. 3d.; South Hartlepool, 14s. 6d.; Thornley, 14s. 9d.; Trimdon, 13s.; Adelaide Tees, 15s. 6d.; Tees, 15s. 9d.; Whitworth, 13s. 6d.; Witton Park, 14s. 6d.; Cowpen Harley, 15s.; Harley, 14s. 6d.; Howard's West Harley Northerton, 15s. Ships at Market, 240.

COLONIAL MARKETS, Tuesday Evening.

The sugar market has opened to-day with a further improvement; all that was offered in public sale was bought freely at the full prices paid on Friday, and 6d. advance on strong working qualities. 6,500 bags Mauritius sold in public sale—good to fine grocery, 6d. 38s. 6d.; refining qualities, 38s. 6d. 39s. 6d.; 1,000 bags also sold by private contract at the same rates. 2,000 bags Bengal also sold in public sale: Dhobah, good and fine, 41s. 6d. 43s. 6d. 830 hhds. of West India sold in the private contract market, 41s. 6d. 48s. 6d. Refined firm: low to good grocery, 48s. 6d. 51s.

COFFEES.—This article has been dull, and prices are a shade lower. A great portion of the 1,500 bags plantation Ceylon was bought in at last week's prices for want of buyers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH TRACTS.

1d. each, or 7s. per 100.
The First of a Series of Tracts, devoted to the extension of the principles enunciated by the Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, in his ESSAY ON CHURCH AND STATE, will shortly be published at the CHRISTIAN TIMES OFFICE, 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

Sold by PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, WARD and Co., and J. GILBERT, Paternoster-row, London.

TO CHURCH and CHAPEL WARDENS.

JEREMIAH EVANS and Company respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive Stock of Improved WARM AIR STOVES, adapted for churches, chapels, school-rooms, public buildings, and all other places requiring artificial heat. Houses, conservatories, &c., heated by a newly-invented hot-water apparatus, on very moderate terms.

Manufactory, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Under

Patronage of Royalty, and the authority of the Faculty. Upwards of Forty Years' Experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many, also, of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c. &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1 1/2d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"Dover, February 25th, 1848.
"Sir,—Please to send to Messrs. Barclay and Sons for enclosure another dozen of your excellent Cough Lozenges. Having lately had a severe attack of influenza, attended with violent cough for five days, preventing my lying down in bed, I made trial of your lozenges, and am happy to say, with the blessing of God, they proved of the greatest service, and their use produced almost instantaneous relief. I give you this intelligence from a desire that others might also be led to make the trial. I hope they will experience the same result.
"I remain, yours truly,
"O. HAMBRICK."
"To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard."

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

LETTER VII.
HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—GENTLEMEN,—I concluded my last letter to you by stating "that, if you employ galvanism at all in your practice, you are bound, both in duty to yourselves and to your patients, to use the apparatus in the perfect form." In that letter I pointed out to you some of the differences between my apparatus and those small machines sold for three or four guineas each. I will now point out to you other things in which they differ. As medical men, I take it for granted that you are convinced of the fact, that unless quantity of fluid travels through the body of the patient as well as the shock, galvanism does no good; and also that it is possible to send tremendous shocks through the body of the patient, whilst the quantity of fluid is so trifling, that you cannot detect it with the most delicate galvanometer. Now, the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and experience shows us, that in order to force any quantity of fluid through the body, there must be a series of plates, and that they must be combined with each other in a peculiar manner, and that by this arrangement, the battery of a series of plates is capable of producing effects which a single pair of plates, although containing ten times as much

metal as the whole put together, cannot produce. You, who know anything of galvanism, know this to be the fact; therefore, when you hear any person say that he can produce the same effects with a single pair of plates as you can with twelve pair, merely tell him he makes a great mistake; you need not use a harsher term. There is no better test of quantity of fluid than the magnetization of iron; but even this is no proof of a battery being capable of sending a quantity of fluid through the body of a patient, for although, travelling through a perfect conductor, it shows quantity, it does not do so when travelling through an imperfect conductor, such as the human body is. The following scene between myself and a young mechanic, who brought for my inspection an apparatus with a water-regulator, soliciting my orders, will explain the thing more clearly. He took from his handkerchief a beautifully finished electro-magnetic apparatus, calling it an "electro-galvanic apparatus," and after explaining various parts of it to me, concluded by stating, that it was entirely his own invention. I could not help smiling at the man's audacity, for three arrangements in it were of my invention, and another the invention of a clergyman. However, I allowed him to proceed, until he at last came to his great invention, as he called it, which was the method of regulating the strength of the shock by means of a tube of water. I told him it was a very pretty contrivance; but, unfortunately, it so interfered with the quantity of fluid as to render the apparatus useless. He either could not or would not understand this, "for," said he, "the more powerful the shock is, the greater is the quantity of the fluid." "Well," said I, "I cannot convince you one way, I may perhaps another. You admit that it requires quantity of fluid to magnetize iron; here is a bar of iron with some wire coiled round it; magnetize it." I saw by his hesitating manner that he was convinced he could not do it. He tried and failed. I now made him try the same experiment with my apparatus. The iron was immediately converted into a powerful magnet. I next desired him to try the effects of his apparatus upon the galvanometer. He did so. The needle remained immovable. On trying the same experiment with mine, the needle was instantly deflected east and west. The way to make this experiment fairly, is as follows:—Join the handle which is connected with one of the screws of the coil, to one of the screws of the galvanometer; hold the other handle in your hand, whilst, with the other hand, you touch the other screw of the galvanometer. If any quantity of fluid circulates through the body, the needle of the galvanometer will immediately be deflected east and west, but not otherwise. If any one tells you he can do this with a single pair of plates; and attempts to prove it, be particular that he uses the same wires, which are to be united to the body of the patient, and that the piston of the water-regulator be not pushed down to the bottom of the glass tube, for, although this does not much matter, the experiment may as well be made fairly, as in galvanizing a patient, the piston would be but half way down the tube. The young mechanic left me, acknowledging his ignorance of the principles of medical galvanism, declaring that he would never rest until he had discovered a method of regulating the intensity, without all interfering with the quantity of fluid. "Then," said I, "you will have discovered that which I have been using for the last ten years." Another great advantage in my apparatus is, that instead of using one of acid to seven of water, one of acid to forty of water is quite strong enough. Price ten guineas.

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